

A tobacco trust is being formed in the Philippines

# Season of 1901.

We think we are doing our share to cheer you up and make you feel that Christmas is really almost here again.

Our assortment of goods this year has never been equalled, and you are cordially invited to make us a visit and inspect our store.

You will find numerous articles, both useful and ornamental, which will interest and please you.

For us to enumerate them is unnecessary, as you know how varied our stock is.

We can suit everybody.

Our store will be open evenings, commencing Saturday, December 14th, with music, as usual.

## ALL ARE WELCOME

**W. W. Dimond & Co.**  
LIMITED,  
Wholesale and Retail  
Dealers in  
CROCKERY, GLASS AND  
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,  
63-55-57 King St.

## KOMEL SODA

At Home,  
At the Club,  
At Your Receptions,  
and at all  
Social Gatherings.

**CONSOLIDATED  
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,  
LIMITED.**  
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.  
Island Orders Solicited.  
Telephone Main 71.

## WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

**C. L. WIGHT,**  
President.

## INSURANCE

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**  
(Limited.)  
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

**Northern Assurance Company**  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1834.  
Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.**  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE  
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD**  
AGENTS.

# GULL AND CROWN LANDS

## Doesn't Expect Help From Wilcox.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

**S**AN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Lilluokalani is now in Washington. The Queen does not expect much help from Delegate Wilcox except in the formal presentation of her claims to a committee. She has other and influential friends at the National Capital who will aid her all they can. She is following implicitly the guidance of J. O. Carter and Colonel Macfarlane.

Before she left here she gave the Advertiser correspondent an interview, as also the Chronicle. She said she was going East to present before Congress a claim for compensation for the property of which, she said, she was deprived by the provisional government of Hawaii, and which came into the possession of the United States government by annexation. Lilluokalani expressed her confidence that the American people would make a just settlement with her.

Further she said, in the Chronicle interview:

"The Hawaiian crown lands are very valuable. They are worth, at a conservative estimate, not less than \$15,000,000, not to mention the large annual income which they produce. This income has been enjoyed by the provisional government and its successors since the overthrow of the monarchy in January, 1893, and as I have not received one dollar of this revenue, since that time it is not unnatural that I should expect suitable compensation for my rights, if the lands themselves are not to be restored to me. The United States is now in possession and is enjoying the revenue of a vast estate for which it has paid the owner nothing, and I feel that the American sense of justice will provide a remedy for this condition."

"The history of the title of the crown lands has an important bearing on the justice of my claims. In the first place you must know that in former days all the lands of the realm belonged, in theory and fact to the King, and the occupancy of lands by subjects of the King was subject to the royal title. But after half a century of developing civilization this feudal ownership was found to be ill suited to the progress in national affairs to which my predecessors on the Hawaiian throne aspired. The reigning monarch of that period, Kamehameha III, was a man of enlightened and generous ideas, who recognized the advantages that would flow from a more progressive policy. Accordingly the King, voluntarily and purely of his own grace, made a division of the lands of his kingdom. An nearly as practicable he divided them into thirds. One of these thirds he assigned for division among his chiefs and people; another third he devoted to the use and benefit of the government as a public domain, and the remaining third he retained for his private use and ownership, to be regulated and disposed of according to his royal will, to quote the language of the act of division."

"The crown lands, which are concerned in my present claim, were included among those reserved by the King for his own purposes. At his death Kamehameha III left a will leaving nearly the whole of his estate, consisting of the lands mentioned, to his successor and successors upon the throne, to be owned and enjoyed by them in succession. After the death of Kamehameha IV, who was the husband of Queen Emma, and upon his accession of King Kamehameha V, his successor, it was conceded on all sides, and subsequently decided by the Supreme Court, that the monarchs were successively owners in fee of the lands left by King Kamehameha III; and it was found necessary to commute with the late Queen Emma, widow of King Kamehameha IV, for her dower rights in that domain. Subsequently, to prevent a diminution of the estate, the fifth King Kamehameha invited the Legislature to pass an act, which he approved, establishing a board of commissioners, to be appointed solely at the King's pleasure, to manage the estate. And from that time until the overthrow of the monarchy they were managed by such a board and known as the crown lands. No sovereign of Hawaii ever assumed to make over that domain to the public, or otherwise, or the right to receive and enjoy its revenues. Those rights were mine the day I was deposed from my throne, and they have never been taken from me by any competent authority nor by process of law obtaining in that country or elsewhere. I have never relinquished my rights therein either voluntarily or otherwise. It therefore follows that those rights are still mine though I am kept out of their enjoyment by superior force. It is in this belief that I shall appeal to Congress to rectify the wrong done me, and I cannot believe that the sentiment of justice is so nearly extinct in that body as to render my appeal unavailing."

"It is familiar history, yet I fear not only the reading public but those entrusted with the government of that great nation are disposed to forget or ignore the fact that I was deposed from my throne by a small body of men who acted under the protection if not at the instigation of the then American Minister to my court, John L. Stearman, with whom the commander and forces of the cruiser Boston acted in close conjunction. Seeing my throne and the public peace alike menaced by such a formidable combination and being unwilling to avoid even the appearance of placing myself and my government

# WATCHES TAKEN AT MIDNIGHT

**T**HIEVES broke through the plate glass in the store of Frank J. Kruger, corner of Fort and Merchant streets last midnight, and it is thought got away with some of the watch works and cases which were in the show window. Just what was taken is not known, as Kruger would not come down town, as he said that he could not be of service.

The job evidently was done while the wind was howling down Fort street creaking the signs and causing such a racket that there would be no attention paid to the crash of the glass. The instrument used in breaking through the glass was a bar of iron about sixteen inches long, at one end there being what seems to be the broken jaw of a wrench. The break is fresh, and as there are several new scratches along the bar the chances are that the iron was used in some other attempt to break through into a store in the vicinity.

The jawed end of the bar was thrust through the glass with such force that it not only threw pieces of the pane a yard away within the window, but forced the sharp corners into the wood

of the floor of the show window, leaving a distinct imprint. After use, the bar of iron was thrown away, and was found later lying near the telephone pole at the corner of the street.

In the end of the window which was broken, that facing upon the entrance to the store, there were displayed a number of works of watches in special glass cases, and several cases without works. There were fifteen sets of works left in the window, and half a dozen cases. Some of the sets of works were immediately in front of the break and did not seem to have been disturbed in their places. Eighteen gold watch cases lying further from the break were stolen.

The watchman had passed the store between 10 and 11 o'clock, and at that time Mr. L. E. Pinkham, of the Pacific Hardware Company, was at work at his desk in the office behind Kruger's store. When the next watchman came around, between 11:30 and 12 o'clock, the glass was lying about the door, and he at once sent for Kruger and the police.

There was a search made for any other attempt to break through, but nothing was found. It is believed the job was done by a sailor, who will not try to sell his plunder here.

ed and retired to the jury room. No agreement had been reached at 6 o'clock, and the jury was again called into court. Judge Humphreys ordered them taken to Nolte's for dinner and agreed to receive a verdict up to midnight. The jury were brought back by Ballif Ellis shortly after 7 o'clock, and locked up in the Supreme Court room.

**SIEGEL'S READER-GAZETTE—**  
**THE LADY STILL HAS THE RINGS.**  
That Mrs. Beatrice Wilson had a most wretched and unhappy time we can well believe. The plain facts, as she sets them forth, leave no room for doubt on that point.

She thinks the doctors were all in the fog; the Wyalong doctor in particular. As for myself, I would hardly go so far as to say that. A man may know a road without having the strength to walk on it, and a doctor may recognize a disease without having the power to cure it. Examples of this we come across every day.

Yet sick people are always in a hurry to get well, and, therefore, impatient of all slow and poky ways of making well. Possibly sometimes an unreasonable, but ever a natural feeling.

Mrs. Wilson's own account (clearly and forcibly written) runs thus:—"About two years ago—this being the 13th February, 1900, as I am writing at my home, 59 Faveaux street, Sydney, N. S. W.—while living at Lismore, Richmond River, I became suddenly, and wholly unexpectedly, ill.

"I was weak and listless; I ceased to care for anything. I was soon unable to work; indeed, I even lacked the energy to move. I scarcely slept of nights; and such a nasty taste in the mouth in the morning! No one who has not known that taste has any idea how sickening and abominable it is.

"And, worse still, I began losing flesh, and the process went on until I was a miserable, half-starved looking creature. When the ailment, whatever it was, attacked me, I was well nourished and robust.

"But when I explain that no food whatever would remain on my stomach (no sooner down than up again), you will understand the reduction in weight.

"In hope to overcome this by sheer force of will, if possible, I sometimes forced food down and, so to speak, held it there by resolving it should stay there. This I did, knowing that I must digest or die.

"However, the plan was a failure. The result was excruciating pains across the chest and through the shoulders. So acute were these pains that they made me think what a sharp rheumatic attack must be like.

"At this time I went to Wyalong with my husband, and there also I was nearly dead with the same symptoms. The Wyalong doctor said my stomach was ulcerated, I don't believe it was. Anyhow, his medicines did me no more good than the medicines of the Lismore doctors.

"My friends thought I was going to die, and I thought so too. My mother, when I was leaving Wyalong, told me she knew I would not live, and she would never see me again on this earth.

"Her prophecy, poor soul was correct, only it was she who died, while I am—thanks to Mother Selgel's Syrup—still living, and (the crowning blessing) well and strong.

"I had used three or four bottles before I was sure it was helping me, yet I persevered, taking it regularly and in six months the disease was gone as completely as though it had never existed.

"To show you how despairing I was at one time, I actually told my husband how I would like certain rings, etc., disposed of when I would be no more.

"Thanks be to a merciful Providence, I yet keep them, and enjoy good health—which is better than gold."

**A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.**  
[From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia.]

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it—W. C. Wockner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benzon, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Secretary Cooper yesterday received advance proofs of the report of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in which special reference is made to Hawaii. Secretary Wilson recommends an appropriation of \$15,000 for current expenses, and \$10,000 additional for the Tantalus experiment station. The further needs of the station for buildings and equipment should be supplied by the Territory, says the secretary.

# INSURANCE

## Maui Plantations Which Must Wait.

Owing to the fact that the pump makers could not guarantee the delivery and installation of plants in time for the next summer season, the Spreckelsville and Paha plantations will be without one additional pump each next year. The recent drought on Maui was the reason for the making of the plans for the new machinery, but despite the anxiety of the managers the makers could not guarantee that the stations would be in working order in time, and so the matter has been put over. There has been no abandonment of the plans, only a deferring of their execution until the pumps are needed for the season of 1903.

The plantations have been such sufferers from the dry spell that the determination to put in the pumps was made during the summer. The agents for the pumps which were desired, were asked for plans and a hurried trip was made to Chicago, but it was impossible to get the matters in shape in time, and he returned without plans and figures. Ten days ago H. A. Allen, representative of the Allis-Chalmers Company, arrived here and immediately left for Maui. There he went over the matters with Mr. H. F. Baldwin, but as a result of conferences it was found that delivery could not be guaranteed and the contracting for the pumps was put over for the time being.

J. P. Cooke, of Alexander & Baldwin, said yesterday that the plantations had decided to make the addition to their machinery owing to the long dry spell, as it was in the nature of insurance that the pumps should be in place. There would be little new acreage added to the cultivated areas, he said, but there would be in the presence of the pumps, assurance that there would be water for the growing crop whenever it was wanted. The fact that the pumps could not be put in for the coming season did not mean at all that the plan would be abandoned, for there would be only a delay of one year, as the intention to have the irrigation supply was not to be abandoned.

H. A. Allen, the representative of the great pump company, said in regard to the matter, that there was a large amount of work on hand, and that the erection of the great factory at Milwaukee, which is to be the largest factory in the world devoted to pumping machinery, has been greatly delayed. He continued: "The strikes of the summer have had a great effect upon all mechanical work. For instance the delivery of the tools which are to be used in the new shops has been delayed by the strikes on all hands, and of course work upon our own pumps has been slow. The strikes of various kinds held back every kind of manufacture and the Allis-Chalmers Company has millions of dollars of work under contract. The pumps which I figured on for the Maui plantations were to be 10,000,000 gallons per day capacity, of the Riedler pattern. It was impossible to get the machines out in time for installation and use during the coming season and so the work has had to go over."

## OAHU SUGAR COMPANY.

**Annual Report and the Election of Officers.**  
At the adjourned annual meeting of the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected: President, Paul Isenberg; first vice-president, M. P. Robinson, in place of B. F. Dillingham; second vice-president, F. M. Lewis, in place of M. P. Robinson; treasurer, H. A. Isenberg; secretary, F. Klapp; auditor, E. Hannaberg; board of directors: S. C. Allen, F. F. Lowrey, J. A. McCandless and H. Focke.

Treasurer H. A. Isenberg in his report to the stockholders of Oahu Sugar Company, says:

"Of the total authorized issue of bonds, viz: \$750,000.00, the sum of \$600,000 has been disposed of during last year, leaving \$150,000.00 bonds available, which are now being offered for sale by Messrs. Bishop & Co."

"As the sum of \$300,000.00 of receipts for bonds had to be applied towards the cost of permanent improvements made during the year ending September 30, 1900, only \$450,000 were available for defraying the cost of permanent improvements made since that date."

"During the year ending September 30, 1901, the sum of \$551,404.61 has been spent for permanent improvements and the estimated outlay during the present year for such improvements will amount to approximately \$235,000.00, consequently, about \$316,404.61 will have to be spent for permanent improvements over and above the amount available from the sale of bonds, and must be provided for from the profits made on the crops of sugar."

The operating expenses for the year have been \$453,971.23, charged to the crop of 1901-02; \$37,929.84 charged to the crop of 1902-03; \$48,627 charged to the crop of 1903-04; a total of \$540,528.07. The total income, partly estimated, was \$1,044,848.07, making the net estimated earnings \$494,319.84, besides profits from the plantation stock of \$6,000. The resources of the plantation, including capital stock, bonds payable, agents' accounts, profit and loss and all other items is the same amount.

The crop of sugar for 1900-01 was 21,454 tons. That of the year before 15,450 tons, while the operating expenses of this year over last were only \$108,718.

H. K. Meemano has been granted a permit to issue marriage licenses in Pearl City, Ewa and Waiwae.

Crowded street. People passing by. Old and young. All eager about their own affairs and always somebody in plain sight who needs Scott's Emulsion.

Now it's that white-haired old man; weak digestion and cold body. He needs Scott's Emulsion to warm him, feed him, and strengthen his stomach.

See that pale girl? She has thin blood. Scott's Emulsion will bring new roses to her face.

There goes a young man with narrow chest. Consumption is his trouble. Scott's Emulsion soothes ragged lungs and increases flesh and strength.

And here's a poor, sickly little child. Scott's Emulsion makes children grow—makes children happy.

## Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.  
**AGENTS FOR THE**  
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,  
Alliance Assurance Company of London,  
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,  
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,  
Wilhelm of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,  
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

## Auction Sale

## Delinquent Stock

## Kihei Plantation Co., LIMITED.

**ON TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1901, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,**

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd., unless the twelfth and thirteenth assessments, now delinquent, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale, at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

6,312 C. Winan	150
159 W. E. Bellina	10
280-281, 432, 511, 547-550, 1388 Wong Leong	200
329 W. G. H. Arneemann	100
334 Chih Chong	5
338 Tong Tuk	10
429 H. A. Bensen	10
530 L. Ah Leong	10
550 H. G. Gallagher	10
578, 581 H. Waterhouse & Co.	15
609 Wing Wo Lung	25
1112, 125 T. Ah Tong	25
169 W. Gassett	25
715 E. B. Taylor	25
812 Geo. O. Cooper	10
828 L. M. Baldwin	50
942 F. R. Helm	10
969 Frank Hustace, Jr.	5
1011 A. A. Young	25
1073 Jas. McQueen	50
1111 S. Pedro	10
1113 Hugh Howell	25
1132-1134, 1344 T. A. Burningham	45
1137 P. M. Pond	10
1139 George Martin	15
1145 L. H. Pimentel	10
1175 James Barry	10
1191 A. A. Young	125
1199, 1200, 1338 A. M. Brown	225
1271 A. B. Lindsay	50
1279 Kate Gavin	10
1320 Charles Phillips	10
1329 George Manion	10
1484 S. B. Herick	20
1532, 1534, 1549, 1573 J. H. Fisher	180
1581 J. Makainai	25
1638, 1678, 1689 W. C. Achi Jr.	34
1666, 1916, 1918 C. J. Falk	45
1686 Law Tang	15
1718 Pearl Noble	10
1736 George A. Martin	10
1750 F. J. Raven	5
1774 C. Sing Chee	20
1818 C. G. Ballentyne	10
1850 Hugh Howell, Jr.	12
1853 Lum Chee	2
1901 A. L. Morris	20
1971 Ching Lum	14
1985 J. H. Cummings	50

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer  
Honolulu, Dec. 10, 1901.

## JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

(From Thursday's daily.)  
Six Chinamen, charged with gambling, appeared before the magistrate, or rather four of them did, for the other two who lined up had not been arrested at all, but had taken the places of two of the real defendants.

The Court detected the discrepancy, and Ah Lai and Ah Toen were read a severe lecture and sentenced to 24 hours imprisonment for contempt of court. It is understood that the Chinese for a long time past, when a defendant does not want to figure in police court proceedings, he sends a substitute, and as all Chinamen look more or less alike, the fraud is generally unnoted.

The bail of Ah Bong and Ah Chow, who had failed to appear, was declared forfeited and warrants were issued for their arrest.

Bob Williams, by the bye, claims that he was discharged from the Twenty-fifth Infantry at Fort Grant, Oregon, a couple of years ago.

# CAUGHT IN THE BRUSH

## Edgar Williams Captured at Kalihi.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Edgar Williams, alias Hickory, one of the men wanted for the burglary at Ward's jewelry store on Monday evening, was captured about 12:30 p. m. yesterday in a lantana thicket at Kalihi.

The police, headed by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, had been searching for the man all night, and shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mounted Patrolman Matland caught sight of the man near Kalihi Camp. After following him for a while, he lost sight of him in the brush.

Word was sent to the police station to send men to Kalihi at once, and bicycle patrolmen and officers Mossman, W. V. DeVauchelle and Richardson were dispatched to the scene. After exploring the neighborhood for a while, Mossman came across the negro, who was hidden in the brush, and who was armed with an axe and a knife. The axe he is said to have stolen from a Portuguese woman whom he threatened to kill if she did not comply with his demands.

When Williams saw Mossman he told him to stop where he was unless he wanted to be split open. The invitation was promptly accepted. Joy arrived on the scene having started out independently. He was guided by a native to the spot where the negro was hiding. He crept up behind Williams and got the drop on him with his gun before the negro was aware of his presence. Joy said that he would shoot if Williams made any kind of a move.

Presently the remainder of the posse came up, and Williams was captured, placed in a sack and taken to the police station, arriving there about 1:30 p. m. Lieutenant Leslie and Mounted Patrolmen Copp and Stewart arrived shortly afterwards from the Moanua district, where they had been conducting a search. No revolver was found on Williams, who explained that he had thrown away a double-action Smith & Wesson gun, not wishing to be caught with it in his possession. In his pockets were found a quantity of cartridges.

The place of the capture is on the makai side of the King street at Kalihi, close to the fertilizer works.

Both of the Williamses were shipped here from Teni, where they had been engaged in shining shoes on Merchant street near the postoffice.

The negroes have made a full confession of their part in the Ward burglary, to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. They say that six other negroes who were in their gang recently left for Kauai, fearing prosecution for vagrancy.

They have also confessed to having taken part in the following hold-up and robberies, which have occurred in Honolulu during the past two months:

- 1.—Burglarizing Wang's store on King street last week and stealing \$10.
- 2.—Holding up Hackman Ah on near the Lunaliho Home last Friday night and relieving him of \$25.
- 3.—Breaking into a Chinese store at the corner of Alapai and Beretania streets.
- 4.—Holding up a Chinaman a week ago at Paama at the point of a revolver.
- 5.—Breaking into a Chinese store on Nuuanu street. On this occasion they were chased by a mob of Chinamen.
- 6.—Stealing watches from a Japanese jeweller on Queen street. They went into the store and offered to sell the watches a valuable bargain, and went to his safe to get the money. While he was working the combination one of the Williamses leaned over the counter and took two gold watches which he afterwards disposed of for \$55 each.

Bob Williams is quite a light colored negro and of medium height. Edgar is a typical African, and long and lanky. Both appear to take their serious position very good naturedly. Edgar told Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth yesterday that though he would have hated to have done so, he came very near tickling his nose for him.

Last night an Advertiser reporter had an interview with Edgar Williams, in the course of which he asked the negro how he would have disposed of the spoil had the Ward job been carried to a successful termination. His reply was that a certain shyster lawyer in town, who was in on the job, had promised to give him \$2,000 for the two trunks of jewelry. He further stated that this same lawyer had been associated with similar transactions in the past.

At first Bob Williams denied strenuously that he was in any way mixed up in the undertaking. Chillingworth then told him of certain other charges which could be brought against him, such as robbing the Portuguese woman of her axe, resisting arrest, carrying a deadly weapon, vagrancy, etc., holding out a hope that if he made a clean breast of the affair only one charge, that of burglary, might be preferred against him. This ruse worked wonders on the hitherto stubborn negro.

"Drop them other charges, sheriff, and I'll tell all I know," said he. A full confession followed.

Bob Williams would not, however, give any information as to the whereabouts of his friend Hickory, nor would he say that he had assisted him in the Ward affair.

In vain the deputy sheriff offered him \$10, \$25, \$50, and finally \$100 if he would tell on Hickory. Bob remained firm, however.

"I can't do it, sheriff," said he. "I can't do it, not if you was to give me \$500, he was my partner, and I can't say nothing against him."

Both Williamses say that they originally intended to visit "Alabama" Mitchell's place at Moiliili last night, with the intention of robbing it. They found, however, that they could not do the job and keep their engagement on Fort street, so they postponed cracking that particular crib until some other time.

### Irmgard's Quick Round Trip.

The barkentine Irmgard, Captain Schmidt, reached port yesterday, fifteen days from Honolulu, with 8,484 bags of sugar. The Irmgard's round trip from this port was made in good time, the vessel having left here October 29th, a day after the schooner Helene, but arriving at Honolulu and discharging before the Helene reached that port—Chronicle, Nov. 22.

# SAN FRANCISCO HAS HAD OVER FIFTY DEATHS FROM PLAGUE

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The San Francisco press will not acknowledge that bubonic plague ever did exist or does now exist in this city. The Board of Health says the plague is here. A few days ago Dr. J. M. Williamson, president of the Board of Health of San Francisco, read a paper before a convention against the admission of Chinese to this shore. Dr. Williamson referred to the presence of the bubonic plague, and said:

"Tuberculosis is not the only menace to the health of the State. Another disease has obtained a foothold among the Chinese. In mentioning it the writer is fully aware that his opinion may be received with disapproval by some who are present at this convention. He may invite again the attacks of the local press, and may incur the wrath of certain persons high in official station, but if he avoided the issue at this time he would be false to the profession of which he is a member, false to the oath he has taken as a public officer, and false to the citizenship represented at this convention. The fact cannot be passed without notice that for nearly two years an Oriental pest of deadly nature has existed in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, and has been slowly but surely selecting its victims, until at the present time over fifty deaths from this disease are known to have occurred since March 6, 1900.

"There is no intention of reopening the acrimonious discussion which has waged at intervals since the disease was first reported, but the assertion of certain facts connected with the subject may possibly be accepted in the spirit of belief as they are offered in the spirit of truth and sincerity.

"The records in the Health Office of San Francisco and corresponding data in possession of the United States Marine Hospital Service at Washington, show the cases of pest which have been discovered between March 6, 1900, and November 4, 1901, to be grouped as follows: Chinese 42 cases, with 49 deaths, Japanese four cases with 3 deaths, and white six cases with five deaths.

"So bitter a contest has been waged in the matter of pest that the Federal government, through the Treasury department, early in the present year, sent a commission to this coast, consisting of three of the leading bacteriologists in the country, men who possessed not only laboratory knowledge, but had studied the disease from personal observation in China and in India. They spent several weeks in San Francisco, and found several cases of the pest. Their report was accepted as conclusive by the government, and their findings were issued by the Marine Hospital Service as an official bulletin. Incidentally, it can be mentioned that all the cases recorded by the Board of Health of this city have been verified by the local officers especially assigned for the work, and many of the cases have been further investigated, with corroborative reports by leading medical authorities having none but a

## ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATION

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., the oldest lodge of Odd Fellows west of the Rocky Mountains, celebrated its fifty-fifth anniversary last evening at its hall. The occasion was one full of interest to Odd Fellowship, and there was a large attendance of the members of the Order, and the affiliated organizations.

The hall was decorated for the occasion, and there was a spirit of good fellowship which prevailed throughout the evening. The Refreshments were out in force, and the entire evening was spent in a review of the good work of the Order, with a varied entertainment, which was ended with a social session and the serving of refreshments.

The opening number of the program was an address of welcome and in review of the work done, and the present condition of the Order here, by Gaston J. Boisse. This was followed by a musical selection by Mr. Cutting, after which there was a historical address by J. D. McVeigh. W. J. Hickey was next with a recitation, and Miss Lando then favored the gathering with a musical number.

A. P. Clark read a selection, after which there were musical numbers by Mrs. McKee's and Mrs. Nicholson. This closed the formal portion of the program, and an hour was then spent in various social enjoyments and the serving of refreshments. The affair was one which was enjoyed by all present, there being none but members of the lodges of the Order here and the affiliated Order, with several visiting members.

### Rough on the Rats.

The campaign against rats on the waterfront is still being carried on with unremitting energy. The work on the Oceanic dock was finished yesterday. The wharf has been fitted with tight boarding which goes down on the sides far below the surface of the water, and the flooring of the wharf has been entirely refitted. The makai end of the wharf has been completely rebuilt, and new flooring has been put in, while along the whole length of the wharf tarred paper appears underneath upper planking while, under the paper, four-inch planking has been put. The whole wharf has been thoroughly caulked, and it is hoped that it is now sufficiently tight to prevent the sulphur fumes from escaping after they have been pumped under the wharf. The barge which has been placed at the disposal of the quarantine authorities, has been fitted out with fumigating apparatus, and during yesterday workmen were busy building a shed over the machinery. This morning the scow will start to work by filling space under the Oceanic wharf with deadly sulphur fumes, which will make all the inhabitants of the rat tribe sorry that they fixed their abode on that particular place.

### British Shipbuilding

According to the quarterly returns compiled by Lloyd's Register, there were 477 vessels (excluding warships) under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of September, 1901, with a gross tonnage of 1,414,120 tons. This tonnage, stated to be the highest on record, shows an increase of 118,941 tons, as compared with the end of June, and an increase of 210,112 tons, as compared with September, 1900. At the Royal Dockyards seventeen warships of 171,270 tons displacement were under construction at the end of September, 1901, and thirty-three at private yards, with a displacement of 203,775 tons, a total of 50 warships and 375,045 tons, a decrease of 21,180 tons as compared with the previous quarter, and of 52,440 as compared with a year ago.

purely scientific interest.

"There has been a combined and partly successful effort on the part of certain State officials and metropolitan journals to smother the truth in this matter by loudly and repeatedly denying the existence of the disease and vilifying those who have admitted its presence. Notwithstanding these attempts at deception the facts remain unaltered.

"The failure of the State in the early stage of the controversy to accept the situation and deal with it promptly has caused its attitude to be looked upon with suspicion by other States and by foreign countries. Why did Mexico quarantine against California? Why did Texas, Louisiana and Colorado persist in quarantining against California passengers and freight, even after high State authorities had officially stated that pest was not present? They did it for the reason that the State Board of Health in its anxiety to pacate a political power had overreached itself, and had thereby become discredited.

"To a certain extent the State has since atoned for its error. At a time when the commercial fate of San Francisco and of California as well as trembling in the balance, partly by reason of the report of the Federal Commission, but principally by reason of the obstinate attitude assumed by prominent State officials, and the hostility manifested by the press toward fair investigation, the very men who by their pens had done the most to besmirch the reputation and impugn the veracity of any and all opposed to them, travelled to the national capital, with conviction in their hearts and promises to do better in their pockets.

"On the return of this delegation, which has since been termed the 'Special Health Commission,' it was announced that California was not quarantined and that San Francisco's Chinatown would be cleaned at the expense of the State. Is it not a matter of record that more than \$37,000 have been drawn from the State Treasury for this purpose, and over 150 men employed in scrubbing and disinfecting the Chinese quarter? Has not a cunningly worded report been issued, all that was done and furnishing the information that not a single case of the pest had been found during the three months of the process of purification, wherefore this is considered by the signers of the document as conclusive proof that pest had never existed? With all due respect to the gentlemen composing the special health commission, and with the fullest compassion for the State Board of Health, the San Francisco Board of Health cannot concur with them in their rosy decision, and regrets to mention that since the close of the State inspection, sixteen cases of the disease which now exists have been found in the infected districts.

"California cannot continue to pursue the ostrich policy, and cannot afford to ignore the presence of a disease by intentionally failing to find it."

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

## STARTED TO KILL THEN WEAKENED

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Waiter Breen, a bricklayer by trade, attempted to take his life last night in room 13 of Aloha House on Fort street. He did his work in a bungling manner, however, and at a late hour last night, it was thought that he would recover.

Breen was employed at the Kahuku Plantation until Thanksgiving day, when he returned to Honolulu and took rooms at the Aloha House. Since then he has been drinking heavily.

Some of his companions have been keeping their eyes on him for the past two or three days, and last night T. J. Riley and C. A. Oreup went up to his room to see how he was getting along.

They were horrified to see Breen lying on the floor with his throat cut. Beside him was a red stained one-bladed pocket knife. His head was resting on an old coat, which was saturated with blood.

One of the men hurried to the Orpheum and notified Officer Jackson, who telephoned to the police station. The patrol wagon arrived at the Aloha House shortly afterwards.

Breen was taken to the Queen's hospital, where his injury was attended to. He had evidently plunged the knife into his neck, commenced to cut, and then his nerve failed him. It is estimated that he had lain on the floor about an hour and a half before being found at 7:35 p. m.

The doctors think that he will recover unless blood poisoning sets in. There is fear of this, for the knife was very rusty.

### Hackfeld Lighter Launched.

Early yesterday morning the first iron steam vessel ever put together in the Hawaiian Islands was launched from Sorenson & Lyle's shipyards. There was a large crowd present to witness the launching of the small red-painted craft, which was taken out near the Naval wharf No. 2, where her engines are to be put in her and other fittings and finishing touches are to be put on.

The scow has been and is at present the cause of considerable controversy, as it has not as yet been decided whether she is really an American or a German vessel. She was originally built in Germany, and her engines are also of foreign manufacture. She was taken to pieces and sent to this port, where she was put together again, and her owners, Hackfeld & Co., hold that as the import duty paid on the parts of the vessel exceeds the original cost of her, the vessel is an American one, and as such, qualified to hold a license as a lighter with an American register.

Collector of the Port Stackable, however, has ruled that as foreign-built vessels cannot be documented, and as the mere putting together of the parts of a vessel do not constitute building, the scow cannot obtain a permanent license to ply as a lighter in these waters. The collector has received instructions from Washington to allow the vessel to carry on her business of lightering until the owners of a decision have been able to secure a decision from Congress, but the probability is that such a license will not be granted.

### U. S. Vessel Ashore.

The United States distilling ship Iris has been aground on a reef near Hilo for three days past. The United States cruiser New York and the runabout Yorktown have gone to her assistance—Examiner, Nov. 28.

## COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Ex-Judge J. L. Kaulukou and incidentally all Hawaiians were given a decided setback yesterday by Judge Humphreys during the trial of the case of Ben-Gussman, charged with murder in the second degree.

Judge Kaulukou is attorney for the defendant, who is a Spaniard, but who also speaks Hawaiian like a native. After the jury had been secured, the attorney asked permission to examine the witnesses, who were all Hawaiians, in their native tongue. Judge Humphreys peremptorily refused the request, stating at the same time that he had on several occasions allowed such procedure in the past, but that Kaulukou had deliberately and falsely stated that he had not allowed such examinations to be made in Hawaiian, and consequently the privilege would be denied to him. In conclusion the court stated that Judge Kaulukou would be required to conduct the examination as any other attorney should, or he would get some other attorney to take his place in the conduct of the case, who could conduct it in English.

The Gussman case was taken up immediately upon the disposition of the Rathburn hearing yesterday morning, but a postponement was necessary because the panel was exhausted before the jury could be secured.

Gussman is charged with having stabbed to death a native named Kanehoa, in the month of April last. The defendant was living with the deceased and his wife, and they quarrelled over some trivial matter, resulting in it being alleged in an attack by Gussman upon Kanehoa with a knife. The latter was stabbed in the neck and died from his injuries a short time afterwards. Five witnesses were examined during the afternoon, and the testimony has still more evidence to present today. The court made an order compelling the jury to remain together, and they will be held in the custody of a bailiff all night. Cots for their convenience have been placed in the Supreme Court room, and they will be allowed to pass the night there, and are to be held under as strict surveillance as if considering a verdict.

### RATHBURN GOES FREE.

Wm. K. Rathburn was discharged yesterday morning upon a verdict of acquittal, directed by Judge Humphreys. The motion made by Attorney Robertson for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that the facts set out as being false were not material, was sustained, but the court decided that the grand jury panel was still regular and sustained the indictment. Attorney General Cathcart on this point. The court held that if Rathburn had been killed by Dr. Carter the crime would have been murder, and that because the defendant was on the premises of Carter gave him no right to shoot without warning. "Dr. Carter's relations with this man were unfriendly," said the court. "He was warned not to come on the premises, and that if he did he might be treated as it is alleged he was treated. When a man lives in the country, as Dr. Carter does, I don't believe he has a right, if he sees a man in his yard at 10 o'clock in the evening, to shoot him without giving warning. There is no evidence here of the hostility of these men, but the court does not believe the evidence of the defendant before the grand jury to be material. I should be compelled to instruct a verdict of not guilty on this point, or if a verdict of guilty was returned, it would be my duty to set it aside."

The jury was then called into court and instructed to return a verdict of not guilty, the court stating that the prosecution had failed to prove the materiality of the allegations in the information.

### COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

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Tuesday was a busy day in District Court, the principal work being with small cases, the most important perhaps being the firing of Japanese \$50 for fishing with dynamite.

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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Manager

TUESDAY : : DECEMBER 10

Judge Little is a pretty good man when one comes to know him, but if he thinks the anti-Dole cabal here is serious in its attempts to boom him for Governor, he has let his faith in human nature crowd out his prudence.

It was hardly to be expected that Mrs. McKinley would long survive her husband. An invalid for many years, one whom the slightest strain during the public career of the late President was enough to prostrate, she was not fitted to cope with the tragedy which bereaved her. Now it is said the good woman is slowly but surely nearing her end. She will be the second victim of the anarchist Czolgosz.

Sorghum is being planted in larger areas than heretofore and if its use as a fodder plant becomes general there ought to be a distinct improvement in the quality of island milk. A cow fed on this, açocharine growth gives more and better cream than one simply fed on meadow grass. People interested in growing sorghum can learn much that is worth knowing about it from Judge Wilcox, who, at his place in Kailih, gets a perennial crop on a small plot, the sum total of which in tons is astounding.

Delegate Wilcox and the Home Rule party seem to be visibly at odds over the Chinese labor question. The party wants to prevent the re-introduction of Chinese here, mainly to spite the planters, but Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, her husband's mentor in politics, announces in her paper that she does not agree with her following. In her opinion the Chinese should come. Taking this in connection with the refusal of Delegate Wilcox at San Francisco to express his own views, it is highly probable that the Home Rule party will find itself turned down on occasion by its own leader.

The attempt to get white workingmen into the Home Rule party does not seem to prosper. Unions lately composed of Home Rulers may formally join the party to which its majority membership belongs, but the American members are not likely to go with them to the polls. They are not anxious to fare as badly in the ranks as Senator Russell and Representative Emmelhuth did in the staff. Both these gentlemen were bullied, insulted and finally abandoned by their Home Rule associates in the Legislature for no other reasons than that they were honest and had some sense. Is there any cause to suppose that white workingmen would get any better treatment while in less influential relations with the same people?

We hope the story is true that Frederick Ward will bring a company to Honolulu to play the legitimate drama. It is a long time since Shakespeare's heroines and heroines, adequately presented, trod the boards in Honolulu—perhaps as long ago as the far day when young Edwin Booth came here on his way to Australia and posted his own bills because his native help always at the post office was given to do the work with. Ward has a fine repertory, which includes, besides the greater plays of Shakespeare, such absorbing dramas as Richelieu and Louis XI. We believe that Honolulu would rise to the occasion if Ward should come, not only for its own pleasure and instruction, but to encourage great actors to bring it great plays.

The signs all point to a decision on the part of the Republican Territorial Committee to transact Republican and not Home Rule politics. We venture the opinion that any attempt made by Home Rule agents of the Stewart class to induce the committee either to declare against the Republican Territorial administration or in favor of another plunder session of the Home Rule Legislature will come to a dismal end. Moreover the Advertiser does not think that any disturber of the Republican peace or any man intent on betraying the cause of good government to the enemy will turn up at the meeting of January 5th with loyal proxies. The experience of the passing year has taught Hawaiian Republicans a great many useful things, among them the futility of following men who want to destroy good government for the sake of private emolument.

Now that the Anglican church in Hawaii has passed into the transition period which will end next April it is proper to concede to Bishop Williams such credit as is justly his for the works of charity and scholarship that have gone on under his direction. It has fallen to the Advertiser for nearly a quarter of a century to disagree with the Bishop in politics and upon large questions of church government and this journal has criticized him as freely as he has criticized those in church and civil authority with whom he has been at odds. But it has not all been criticism. Much that Bishop Williams has on the credit side of his public ledger entitles him to the gratitude of the Hawaiian people for the invaluable aid he has been cordially acknowledged in these columns. The paper has also praised the Anglican Sharon Pluck with which his Lordship has held his mistaken ground for so many years against larger odds and now as he enters upon the year of his retirement we can but wish him a restful old age.

## ROOSEVELT'S HAWAIIAN POLICY.

President Roosevelt, in marking out a strenuous American policy for these islands, will hear no protests against any practical suggestion from the men who made it possible for Hawaii to have an American character. To become broadly and thoroughly American was the proposal of 1893 and the partial achievement of 1898. Hawaii got the flag, the constitution and prestige of the United States as the result of a campaign lasting nearly five years; and if there are other good things in store the sooner they come the more it will please the campaigners.

The President wants to encourage the small farmer here, meaning in particular, the American from the mainland; and to help bring him to these shores he proposes a change in the land laws of the Territory, making them conform in most essential ways to the land laws of the United States. If the means will achieve the end, we hope the work will prosper, for a white citizenship, busy, patriotic and in a voting majority, is always to be desired. To encourage the small farmer the colony laws were enacted, out of which came Wahiawa and kindred associations, and in his inaugural address Governor Dole strongly urged measures which, if carried out, would help in reaching the chief end that the President seeks. There is no divergence as to objects between the Territory and the Federal Executive. The only open question is whether it will be necessary to destroy one great industry, the one upon which the bread and butter of every man in the islands depends, for the sake of creating other industries. Cannot the large and the small proprietor live side by side, the one producing the staple which brings the revenues by which the Territory prospers and the other the ordinary food or the special products which the growing hordes and the white people of the towns and cities must consume or which may be exported?

President Roosevelt feels, as all men do, that large estates tilted by cheap labor are not in accord with the best civilization. But as a practical statesman he cannot wish this country to beggar itself for the sake of a change. Land which grows sugar better than anything else should be used for sugar; land that grows ordinary staples better than it does sugar should be used for them and tilled by the small farmer. Between the two systems the structure of Americanism will set no strain. The great plantation of the South is American. So are the vast wheat and cattle ranges of the West and Southwest. Hawaii's sugar estates build up American fortunes, provide American home comforts and have made it worth the while of the United States to annex these islands. So the patriotic issue does not apply except so far as it is suggested by the thought that the Territory which gets the largest possible revenue from its resources and spends it under the flag, is serving its nation well.

As for the small investor in land, let him come to Hawaii. The way is open now. He is always welcome. It is true that he would do better under the Territorial laws than he would under the Federal land system; for if the latter should apply, the people on the ground, including thousands of speculative native Hawaiians and citizens of Chinese and Portuguese blood, would rush in and get the land ahead of him. Now he has a chance. But we need not press this point here. When Hawaii is visited by the inevitable commission the whole truth will be seen, and then we are sure President Roosevelt will reach safe conclusions as to details and be as loyally supported here in working them out as he is in the furtherance of the general proposal that Hawaii should secure a distinctively American population.

## SUGAR BAG DECISION.

According to unofficial information received by the mail of yesterday, the decision of the Board of General Appraisers at New York upholds the Collector of Customs here in the matter of the protest against his ruling upon what he termed an undervaluation of sugar bags. The decision of the board is that of one member to whom the matter was first referred for investigation, and the report is juried to survey by the court of three members which will make the decision that of the board and may then be appealed only to the courts.

The protest was founded upon the importation of bags into the Territory the valuation being that which was placed in the body of the invoice. In the case upon which the appeal was made by Attorney Haywood for several clients, including such firms as Hackfeld & Co here, the price of the invoice was set out, but in the margin of the consular invoice was a notation by that official at the point of shipment of a higher rate. The collector held that the entry of the bags at the rate lower than the consular price was an under valuation, and that there must be paid not only the duty upon the bags, but the penalty which is double the rate. This made the amount of penalty something like \$20,000 for all the shipments which are included in the appeal.

It is understood that there will be an appeal for revision by the consular board, and if that goes against the importers there will be a test of the matter in the courts.

## FREE GOODS FROM PHILIPPINES

It may be that Congress will not hasten to pass any measures looking to a prohibitive or other tariff on Philippine goods imported to the United States. To stop the enormous outlay of money in the new possession is and has been for a long time past a chief object of President Congress and people. Military force has brought a certain degree of peace but it is one that requires an army to maintain civil law is doing much but it remains true that the Philippines are not contented. To make them contented and thereby peaceable it seems necessary to show them that the United States means to stay in the islands. People do not fight against that which is making them rich. If the President and Congress can give preference to the Philippines the loyalty of the people can be secured and the United States will be able to open wide the markets of this country

to their wares. If they can sell what they have in America without the intervention of a duty they will prosper as never before, the losses on the increased price of imports, assuming the American tariff to take effect against outsiders, not being enough to hurt in the present low state of Philippine trade with Europe and the Asiatic mainland. Once reach such a condition and the pacification of the Philippines would follow automatically.

## THE UNJUST JUDGE AGAIN.

One of the charges made against Judge Humphreys by the Bar Association was that he "has been harsh, arbitrary, tyrannical and vindictive toward members of the bar and others appearing before his court, and has abused his power over them."

On Tuesday of this week the Judge added one more to the already numerous proofs of the justness of this charge.

One Ben Gussman, a Spaniard, is on trial in Judge Humphreys' court, charged with murder. He does not speak English, but knows Hawaiian well.

His counsel is ex-Judge and ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives J. L. Kaulukou. He is one of the leading Hawaiian members of the bar, and while a fair English speaker, is more at home in his mother tongue. All of the witnesses are native Hawaiians, and so are a majority of the jury-men. Judge Kaulukou naturally desired to examine the witnesses in their own language and that of the jury.

Judge Humphreys peremptorily refused to allow him to do so, stating that he (Humphreys) had on several occasions allowed such procedure in the past, but that Kaulukou had deliberately and falsely stated that he had not allowed such examination to be made in Hawaiian, and consequently the privilege would be denied him.

The milk in the cocoanut consists in the fact that Judge Kaulukou is vice-president of the Bar Association, which formulated charges against Judge Humphreys.

The statement which Judge Humphreys refers to was made by Judge Kaulukou in an affidavit in support of the charges against the occupant of the First Circuit bench. Judge Humphreys' position now is that if Kaulukou had held his tongue and taken no part in the Bar Association proceedings he would now be allowed to examine native witnesses in the native tongue; but that for testifying to what he claimed to be the truth, and voting as he did in a matter personal to Judge Humphreys and not involved in the case now before the court, he is to be punished by being compelled to examine witnesses in a language which he understands imperfectly and they do not understand at all.

The examination of native witnesses in their own tongue is a right or it is not. If it is a right, then Judge Humphreys has arbitrarily deprived not only Judge Kaulukou, but the defendant Gussman, of a fair trial.

If the power to examine is not a right but a privilege, as claimed by Judge Humphreys, to be granted in his discretion, then by all the rules of decency, equity and justice, that discretion should be exercised with reference to the merits of each particular case, and irrespective of the personal feelings of the Judge toward the defendant or his attorney.

In the case under discussion Judge Humphreys decided as he did without reference to whether justice to Gussman would be retarded or facilitated, admittedly basing his decision on the simple fact that he did not like Kaulukou. He thereby took advantage of his official position and power to vent his personal spite against an attorney who had displeased him in another affair.

This action is "harsh, arbitrary, tyrannical and vindictive," and the man who can be guilty of such conduct is an "unjust judge."

## MEN FOR THE NAVY.

Intimate association with the navy office when the country was confronted with the necessity of preparing for conflict, gives to the recommendations of President Roosevelt, for the enlargement of that establishment great weight. The task which was thrust upon the President, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was that of providing men for the vessels which were in commission, and those auxiliary ships which had to be provided, with crews, and this was found to be a task of weight when it was considered that the navy had been on a peace footing, without any provision for expansion, for more than a generation.

It was a question from what points to draw the officers for the various ships, and thus it was that some of the most valuable service which was rendered during the first days of the conflict was performed by the junior officers who were given their chance. While there was no actual hardship from the lack of officers, the expansion of the navy makes it necessary that this phase of the problem of building up of a great sea force should have early consideration. The President characterizes a policy of building great ships and then leaving them up until needed in actual warfare as a crime against the nation and then says in words which will find echo in every mind which has considered the matter: "To send any warship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to send not merely disaster but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and one thousand additional marines should be provided and, an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis. There is one small matter which should be mentioned in connection with Annapolis. The penitentiary and unwholesome use of naval cadets should be abolished. The title of 'midshipman' full of historic association should be restored."

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Newspaper mail boxes are now being installed about the city.

Nuuanu street is being widened at the foot of the hill running up to Judd street.

Additional equipment for the wireless telegraph station is expected by the next steamer.

C. Yankam has received an appointment as city editor of the Sun Ching Kwok Bo, a Chinese paper in this city.

V. Vatielson has been appointed postmaster of Wailuku by the President, the nomination being sent to the Senate on December 5th.

The remainder of the equipment for the Gamewell fire alarm system arrived yesterday on the Sierra. Work will be commenced next week.

The fire department made a quick run to the Sanitary Steam Laundry at noon yesterday. Waste paper was ablaze, but did not communicate to the woodwork.

A cage full of cardinals, consigned to Jack Low, arrived on the Sierra yesterday. The birds are brought here for the purpose of propagating them in these islands.

An evening paper states that Frederick Ward, the well known Shakespearean actor, may come here in June with a company for a season of "legitimate drama."

The steamer Sierra has had her smokestacks lengthened fifteen feet, which will so increase the draught of her furnaces that she is expected to make considerably better time than heretofore.

The schooner Ada sailed for Kaula ports with a full cargo yesterday. Besides having her hold filled up to the top with miscellaneous cargo, she also carried a very large deckload of lumber, kerosene, etc.

Professor Griffith, the United States forestry expert who was expected yesterday, will not arrive until the next steamer. He is on his way to Manila, and is to spend a month investigating the forests of Hawaii.

A short railroad is at present being built inland at Puuloa, in order that sand can be obtained from the banks there, as there is now a shortage of sand at the places from which it has heretofore been taken.

The raising of the walls of the old Kamaupili church has proceeded until now there stands only the Ewa tower. The Walkiki tower was pulled down yesterday, the bricks falling upon the wreckage which still remained of the walls of the main body of the church.

Edgar Williams, one of the principals in the big jewelry robbery, appeared before Judge Wilcox in the police court yesterday, on a charge of burglary in the first degree. He was remanded until today, when his partner, Bob Williams, will also come up for examination.

The steamer Iwaland, which arrived from Hawaii ports yesterday morning, brought the following freight: H. A. Co., A and B sugar, 4,895 bags, H. 1,100 bags; sugar; Metropolitan Meat Company, 26 head of cattle, 15 bags coffee, 45 bags taro, 6 barrels oranges, and 3 packages sundries.

The coroner's jury in the case of Young Hin, the Chinese who killed himself by cutting his throat last Saturday, last evening rendered a verdict of suicide. Letters left by Young Hin said that he killed himself because he was being bothered by persons who made trouble for him.

There is pillika in Olaa for a physician. Dr. C. R. Blake applied for a leave of absence, stating that Dr. N. Russell would act as his substitute during his absence, and the leave of absence was granted. Dr. Blake left, however, before Dr. Russell was ready to take charge. Dr. Edward C. Heath will probably appoint Dr. Russell as regular physician for the Olaa district.

Mr. W. A. Baldwin, the retiring manager of Kahuku plantation, was the recipient of a fine diamond shirt stud, a gift of the employees of the plantation. After exchanging greetings and bidding all good-bye, Mr. Baldwin left on the train for his new plantation, Makaweli, carrying the good will and aura of all associated with the plantation.

A conference was held yesterday between Superintendent Boyd, Superintendent Andrew Brown of the waterworks, and Colonel Jack Coffee, who is here to install the Gamewell fire and police call system. Mr. Coffee is ready to begin work immediately on the installation of the system, and will start in a few days. Part of the material is already here, and the remainder is expected very soon.

The Kalia bridge near John Ena's place was ordered closed by the Department of Public Works yesterday, being declared unsafe for traffic. The bridge has been badly in need of repairs for some time. The stringers are rotting away, the heavy traffic adding considerably to the danger. Yesterday Superintendent Boyd and Engineer Campbell decided to close the bridge, and make the much needed repairs.

Superintendent Boyd had a long conference yesterday morning with representatives from the various hack lines of Honolulu. Mr. Boyd has prepared a new set of rules and regulations, together with a change in the boundaries of districts, regulated by charges of twenty-five cents, fifty cents and a dollar. The new regulations were submitted to the representatives of the hackmen, and were practically agreed to, but will not be promulgated for a few days. Superintendent Boyd is of the opinion that the changes will be satisfactory to the public, and the hackmen express themselves as well satisfied.

Yesterday was a hard day for the postoffice force. They worked all of Monday night clearing away the 70,000 letters brought by the Doric. A big mail was sent on the Doric to the Orient, and about sixty more bags went on the Sonoma to the States. The Mauna Loa carried away forty bags and the Kilauea eighty three while both the Claudine and W. G. Hall took away a big mail. The Sierra will probably bring another large mail tomorrow, and with the arrival of the Nippon Maru, December 18, and the Alameda, December 21, the Christmas rush so far as Honolulu is concerned, will be over.

The Oceanic steamship Sonoma arrived from the Colonies yesterday morning at about 5 o'clock, after breaking all records for the passage between Auckland and this port. The record has heretofore been the one made by the steamship Mariposa in April 1902 when that vessel covered the distance of 3,810 miles in 11 days 19 hours. The Sonoma went on a little different course, making 3,820 miles in 8 days 14 hours, which lowers the Mariposa's record by 44 hours. Although the trip was 20 miles longer, the Sonoma made an average of over 15 knots an hour, and at times ran at a still higher speed.

## Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss ADA DORR, Sidney, Iowa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian Australian Steamship Line. Tickets are Issued.

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THE O. H. DAVES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line Canadian-Pacific Railway.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and Reserve, Reinsurance Companies ..... \$3,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 104,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and Reserve, Reinsurance Companies ..... 8,394,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,400,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 43,794,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1903. Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

1221 C. L. WIGHT, President.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company prepared to insure risks against fire on Warehouses and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. Particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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# STILL SHORT OF PAI

## Schooner Fails to Land Supply at Molokai.

Affairs at the Molokai settlement occupied the attention of the Board of Health very largely at yesterday's postponed meeting. There were present Drs. Sloggett and Moore, and Messrs. Dole and Mott-Smith and Executive Officer Pratt.

Crookedness was hinted at by various members of the board when Superintendent Reynolds reported that the second consignment of pai had again failed to reach the settlement, and a thorough investigation is likely to be made for failure to keep the contract. The schooner Waiwala is carrying pai for the settlement, and it is charged that some members of her crew are interested in not allowing the landing of pai at the settlement, and permitting it to spoil. Dr. Pratt stated that the government had already lost \$900 through the failure to deliver the pai, not taking into account the extra ration of flour which was made necessary by that failure. Superintendent Reynolds' report on the matter, sent from Molokai, was as follows:

"I have to report that the pai schooner has not arrived yet, and was not visible when we left Halawa Point at daybreak. I find that Saturday at noon she was ahead of the Molokai light, with a fair wind; Sunday she was ahead of the settlement, and that is the last I can hear of her except that at Halawa I heard she was seen making towards Kahului yesterday. Of course, we will have two lots of stale pai dumped here after having served out a ration of flour. I think there must be something crooked in working of the schooner, for I am told that with the prevailing wind of Saturday last she ought to have reached Kahului between Saturday night and Sunday morning."

### REPORT OF DR. OLIVER.

Dr. Oliver's report upon the conditions of the inmates of the Molokai settlement showed a fever to have been prevailing there which was seriously affecting some of the lepers. There were fourteen deaths during the month of November, including the supposed death by drowning of one of the inmates of the Baldwin Home, and the deaths of two infants. There were eight cases of chicken pox, and as three developed in one day, it was thought advisable to close the schools for a time. There was only one death from fever, and but one new case.

### OTHER MATTERS.

President Sloggett briefly reported upon negotiations in the slaughter house matter, but nothing definite has been decided.

The application of Elder W. H. Wadsworth, of the Church of Jesus Christ for permission to allow Elder Bellester to visit the settlement was granted. There was some discussion over the matter of a temporary visit, as it is the custom for churchmen once in Molokai to remain there, but this was waived, and a permit issued for three weeks. The Latter Day Saints are expected to dedicate a chapel at Molokai, and for that reason the elder's presence is desired.

The board of examiners reported that Dr. Y. Nagai had successfully passed the examination, and the treasurer was asked to issue the necessary certificate.

The appointment of Dr. Russell at Oahu in place of Charles B. Blake, during his absence, was changed to take effect December 1st, as the latter had found it expedient to leave a month earlier than intended.

Dr. H. Wood, government physician at Waiwala, Oahu, wrote to inquire if he had authority to stop the practice of Chinese, who put ducks in a large fish pond, and then sold the fish from the contaminated water. The matter was referred to Executive Officer Pratt for reply.

The sanitary inspector at Hilo reported that sanitary conditions were improving in that district, and the premises were in much better shape, the people obeying the laws made for the protection of health.

Secretary Charlock was instructed to advertise for bids for furnishing drugs to the Leprosy Settlement and Insane Asylum, and they appear in this issue.

Good milk and poor water are the most prominent features of the monthly report of E. C. Shorey, Food Commissioner, made to the Board of Health yesterday. He referred also to the examination of molasses, salt and lobster, and various other foodstuffs.

The report in part is as follows:

Honolulu, Dec. 2, 1901.

Dr. H. C. Sloggett,  
President Board of Health:

Sir—I submit herewith a report of the work done in my department during the month of November, 1901.

The usual milk inspection has been carried on, and so far as the milk supply of Honolulu can be judged by the samples taken by the inspector it has been better in quality during the past month than at any time during the period I have been in charge of this work. Not only are there few names on the "black list" but the average of samples passed as up to or above standard has been high.

Sample found to be below standard gave, on analysis, the following figures:

Total Butter	Solids	Fat
11.1	2.7	
11.0	2.6	
10.8	2.5	
10.6	2.4	
10.4	2.3	
10.2	2.2	
10.0	2.1	
9.8	2.0	
9.6	1.9	
9.4	1.8	
9.2	1.7	
9.0	1.6	
8.8	1.5	
8.6	1.4	
8.4	1.3	
8.2	1.2	
8.0	1.1	
7.8	1.0	
7.6	0.9	
7.4	0.8	
7.2	0.7	
7.0	0.6	
6.8	0.5	
6.6	0.4	
6.4	0.3	
6.2	0.2	
6.0	0.1	

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9.2	1.7	
9.0	1.6	
8.8	1.5	
8.6	1.4	
8.4	1.3	
8.2	1.2	
8.0	1.1	
7.8	1.0	
7.6	0.9	
7.4	0.8	
7.2	0.7	
7.0	0.6	
6.8	0.5	
6.6	0.4	
6.4	0.3	
6.2	0.2	
6.0	0.1	

Case in District Court:  
P. Correa, selling adulterated milk, fined \$25.

Case in Circuit Court:  
A. Dook, selling adulterated milk, appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

Appeal withdrawn:  
Tong Chong Tai, selling decomposed sausage; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Nolle prosequi entered.

A sample of water used by a poi maker in Kalihi was examined and found to give, on analysis, the following figures:

Parts per million	Parts per million
Total solids	150.000
Chlorine	30.000
Free ammonia	0.420
Albuminoid ammonia	0.480
Nitrate	2.500
Nitrite, trace	2.500
Required oxygen	5.600

This water was taken from an open ditch in a taro patch, and carries in suspension considerable organic matter, so that an analysis was hardly necessary to determine its character, which I consider bad.

This water, in addition to being used for making poi, is used for drinking, etc., by a large number of people residing in the district, and while the fact that these people use it apparently without harm, would prevent its being condemned, the fact remains that this water is exposed to infection, both from animals and human habitations for a considerable distance above the point where the sample was taken, and a single case of an infectious disease in the upper part of the valley would be a menace to a considerable portion of the community.

Eleven samples of syrup and molasses partially reported on before were examined for the presence of bleaching agents, and such found in one sample only. "Pelican Open Kettle Louisiana Molasses," obtained from Chun Yung, Fishmarket, was found to contain an undue amount of sulphuric acid present as a sample. The amount of sulphuric acid present was 0.74 per cent of the weight of the molasses.

A sample of Hawaiian salt, on partial analysis, gave the following figures:

Per cent	Per cent
Sodium chloride (salt)	85.4
Lime	0.332
Magnesia	0.329
Sulphuric acid	0.692
Moisture, dirt and matter insoluble in water	3.156

The amount of other salts than common salt in it will be noted to be very small.

A sample of canned lobster labelled "Star Brand Picnic Lunch Lobster, Portland Packing Co.," obtained from Wing Lee, Nuuanu St., was found to be in bad condition, decomposition having set in and the inner surface of the can corroded. The stock of this brand in this store, thirty cases, was condemned as unfit for food.

One sample each of powdered cantharides and extract of cantharides were examined; no adulteration found.

One sample of granulated sugar examined; no adulteration.

One sample of lard examined; no adulteration.

One sample of pills (proprietary) examined; no adulteration.

Respectfully,  
(Signed) E. C. SHOREY,  
Food Commissioner.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Britons are capturing many Boers. Rio de Janeiro is again afflicted by bubonic plague.

Mary Pringle Mitchell, wife of "Ik Marvel," is dead.

Three thousand Boers may establish a colony in Chile.

Students attacked the German consulate at Warsaw.

Sir William McCormack, the noted British surgeon, is dead.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse will be divorced.

The Polish and anti-German agitation in the German Empire is growing.

Senator Burrows has introduced a bill for the exclusion of anarchists.

All trace of friction between Vienna and St. Petersburg has disappeared.

Two negroes were killed at Montgomery, Ala., during a recent race riot.

Senator Lodge has introduced a bill for placing a tax on Philippine goods.

Capt. Richard R. Turner, keeper of Libby Prison during the Civil war, is dead.

The Cherokee national council has passed a bill giving the tribe \$10 per capita.

Captain Purry, of the Iowa, has withdrawn all United States forces from Panama.

The Judson powder plant, near Oakland, exploded on December 4th, killing a Chinese.

James J. Hill may resign the presidency of the Great Northern Railway in favor of his son.

The lumber barge C. H. Wheeler was wrecked below Yaquina. One of the crew was drowned.

A Russian patient is to reproduce the battle of San Juan Hill with Roosevelt as a central figure.

Booker T. Washington made an address at Smith College, and was enthusiastically received.

The Sound steamer Clara was driven ashore by a gale at Alki Point. The passengers were saved.

Chile's reply to Argentine advances is indefinite. Argentine has bought an armored cruiser in Europe.

Three Holland submarine boats may be sold to Sweden. Two have gone to Japan, and several to Russia.

Most Rev. James Edward Weldon Bishop of Calcutta has been appointed Canon of Westminster Abbey.

Father-in-law Zimmermann has paid the Duke of Manchester's debts to celebrate the birth of his grandchild.

Philip F. Watts has been appointed director of naval construction, to succeed Sir William Henry White, deceased.

The British ship Nelson is reported to have been lost with her crew of twenty-eight men off the Columbia bar.

The French Minister of Marine, who abolished Good Friday ceremonies in the navy, has been petitioned to restore them.

Congress will investigate the election of a Congressman in Louisiana, and thus bring up the validity of the amendments to constitutions in the South.

Count de Toulouse Lautrec was arrested in New York on telegraphic advices from Toronto, for passing bogus checks.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times denies the stories of discord between Queen Wilhelmina and her husband.

Two policemen and two miners were seriously wounded during a strike at Rich Hill, Mo. The militia has been called out.

The Schley court of inquiry has nearly finished its work, and a vindication on most points for Schley is said to be the result.

C. W. Morse, of New York, is in control of the National Hide and Leather Bank, making the eighth bank he has secured.

A complaint has been made to the British government of ill treatment of

an English sailor at the hands of Colombian soldiers.

John D. Rockefeller has offered Bryn Mawr College a gift of \$250,000 for the erection of an electric light plant and a dormitory building.

A Natal correspondent says the Boer generals would have thrown up the sponge long ago, but for the loyalty of Cape rebels to the Boer cause.

Paul R. Schilling, the American vice consul at Zittau, Germany, who was arrested by mistake, complains of his treatment by the German authorities.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to London, was the cause of a great popular ovation. They were received at the Guildhall by the city officials.

The Japanese press does not believe that anything will come in the way of an entente cordiale between Japan and Russia owing to the Marquis Ito's visit to St. Petersburg.

Frank Dymoke, hereditary champion of England, who will be a unique figure at the coronation, has demanded the restoration of the baronetcy once held by his family.

The Turkish garrison at Mecca mutilated from lack of pay. Money was sent from Constantinople, whereupon Turkish women pensioners demanded their pay and made a scene in the precincts of the Porte.

Senator Hear has introduced a bill for the protection of the President.

A flood bill exclusion bill has been introduced in the Senate.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian high commissioner, is seriously ill.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is planning improvements that will cost fully \$30,000,000.

The Salt Lake Railroad has been given a franchise for wharves on San Pedro bay.

Twenty shoe factories in Cincinnati have declared independence of labor organizations.

A heavy storm on Puget Sound did much damage to shipping and property at Seattle.

It is believed that the war revenue taxes will not be reduced for a long time to come.

Prussia has ordered discontinuance of use of American oils on the railways, except in lamps.

Citizens of Santa Cruz have offered Laveaga Heights to the United States for a military camp.

A severe storm has been raging off the Portland and Washington coast, doing much damage.

An eight-year-old girl, by signalling, saved a train from possible destruction near Greenville, Iowa.

John S. Sampson, of Los Angeles, a restaurant cook, shot and killed his wife because of jealousy.

Richard Croker is said to be preparing to retire, as he will not live in New York the year round.

A blizzard swept over the Atlantic coast, and New York and New England had a heavy fall of snow.

China is said to be looking for an ally to assist her in opposing the Russian demand for Manchuria.

A coal train was badly smashed in a wreck near South Wellington, British Columbia. No one was killed.

The son of Prince Tuan, head of the Boxer faction, has been deposed as heir apparent to the Chinese throne.

A bill has been introduced for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for a new custom house for San Francisco.

It is believed the death list in the San Francisco ferry accident will reach six, as three persons are missing.

The Colombian rebellion is almost at an end, and United States marines have been withdrawn from Colon.

A test is being made at Baltimore of the alleged value of poultices of violet leaves as a cure for cancer.

Starr C. Pardee, formerly an insurance agent, has been arrested in San Francisco for passing worthless checks.

Two German boys, bound from Hamburg to San Francisco, are believed to have been killed in the Wabash wreck.

The bark Highland Light, of San Francisco, founded eighty miles off Heceta, on the Vancouver island coast.

Official investigation shows that 500,000 workmen, or 4 per cent of the artisans of the empire, are idle in Germany.

James Hopper, the California's assistant football coach, has accepted an appointment as a teacher in the Philippines.

Prisoners charged with burglary, escaped from the Colton, Cal., jail and destroyed the structure by fire before escaping.

Charles Clark, who burned several barns and their contents at Stockton, Cal., was sentenced to twenty years at Folsom prison.

Buck Guy, the San Francisco Chinese gambler, whose life was threatened by hatchet men, has purchased security for \$250.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., who recently married the daughter of Senator Aldrich, has come out as a leader of New York social life.

Property of Senator Jones, of Nevada, was attached for \$500, due on an unpaid note, but the note was paid and property released.

Charles E. Fitcham, teller of the First National Bank of Ballston, N. Y., was short \$100,000 in his accounts, and the bank had to be closed.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered an important decision, holding that surplus bank moneys are to be subject to taxation.

The enrollment of Harvard University, including students of all classes, teachers and administrative officers, is 6,158, against 6,317 last year.

A resolution of inquiry into the charges of E. S. Macley, the naval historian, against Admiral Schley, has been introduced in Congress.

Congressman Wachter of Maryland will introduce a resolution prohibiting football at West Point and Annapolis, on the ground that it is a brutal sport.

Secretary Root has decided that the reasons of W. P. Crawford for jilting Miss Douglass were not sufficient, and the young man will not get a lieutenant in the army.

Upon publication of the government cotton crop report, which indicated a shortage of 2,000,000 bales, there was a flurry in New York which sent the price up 40 points.

Brigadier General Bell has issued an order prohibiting the soldiers in Northern Luzon from drinking native wine, which has been found conducive to crime and insanity.

Mounted Canadian police demolished a saloon at Caribou Crossing and poured the whisky, said to have been smuggled, into the Yukon river.

Two Southern Pacific passenger cars were seized by customs officials at Nogales, Ariz., as they were smuggling cigars across the Mexican border.

Justice Jerome, of New York, clashed with a street railway corporation by refusing to alight from one car and changing to another after paying his fare for "a continuous ride." The justice tired of riding about all day and quit.

City officials of London entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a great ovation is tendered Chamberlain

# ARE GUILTY OF ASSAULT

## Savidge, Juen and Schnack Must Answer.

H. A. Juen, William Savidge and J. H. Schnack were each found guilty of assault and battery upon an old native woman, Mrs. Mamakee, by a jury in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon. The offense was committed while Schnack was attempting to forcibly remove the prosecuting witness from the house occupied by her, but which he claimed to have bought from Juen. The case was bitterly fought, Judge Davidson presiding for the government, assisting Mr. Cutchart, while Attorney Strauss appeared for defendants. The prisoners had been previously discharged by Judge Wilcox because of lack of evidence.

A sensational incident occurred during the examination of jurors, which promised to have serious results. J. O. Merseberg, after having been accepted as a juror, requested that he be excused, stating that circumstances made it impossible for him to serve. He said that while riding home in the car Wednesday evening, Savidge, one of the defendants, spoke to him about the case, suggesting that he do the square thing. The conversation was carried on in a joking manner, and the juror replied in the same tone that he would. The Court, however, did not take the same view of the affair, and thought this too serious a matter to be lightly passed over. Officer Sea, who had been one of the party on the car, was called to the witness stand, and he also testified that the conversation was not serious, and some of the members of the party had been jokingly referring to the case. The Court was still not satisfied with the explanation, and requested the Attorney General to make an affidavit calling the attention of the Court to the matter formally, so that Savidge could be punished for contempt. He added also that if the Attorney General did not do this, he would order the clerk of the court to take such action. Judge Humphreys severely scored Savidge for speaking to the juror, stating that the punishment for such an offense was a very severe one. It is probable, however, that no further action will be taken than this reprimand.

The jury was out about twenty minutes before arriving at the verdict of "guilty." Judge Humphreys announced that sentence would be passed this morning, following the hearing of a motion for a new trial.

The jury hearing the case was composed as follows: John H. Taylor, Guy Livingston, Edwin K. Blake, John M. Davis, Tod R. Scott, Alex. K. Adna, Isahar Bray, John L. Hansmann, Edw. Woodward, H. C. Bickerton, Ruby A. Dexter and N. Peterson.

RECOMMENDS INCREASE IN BOND. F. J. Russell, master, yesterday filed a report upon the accounts of R. W. Carter, guardian of Annie T. K. Parker. The master recommends an increase of the guardian's bond from \$25,000 to \$50,000. He says:

"As will appear from the amended inventory filed herewith by said guardian on November 15th, 1901, the personal estate of said ward consists of loans and investments to the value of \$51,550, together with one-half interest in 22,000 head of cattle, 2,000 horses, and all other live stock on the Parker ranch, and one-half interest in certain leasehold interests, set out in full in said amended inventory. The annual revenue of said ward's estate as shown by guardian's charge for commissions due him for his services during the year beginning November 15th, 1900, and ending November 15th, 1901, is \$23,733.55.

From the above figures and from inquiry as to the value of the personal property of the ward not valued in said inventory, it is the master's opinion that the total value of the ward's personal property and her income is in the neighborhood of \$300,000. I therefore recommend that the amount of the guardian's bond be increased to the sum of \$50,000. I also recommend that the guardian's second annual account be approved as rendered."

COURT NOTES.  
Kaluna, whose case Judge Humphreys refused to consider Wednesday because he was attired in prison uniform, was brought into court again yesterday with a new suit of clothes, costing exactly ten dollars. The bill was paid by the high sheriff. The case is continued until the next term.

Motion for new trial was filed yesterday in the Gussman case.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Joe Kaulhaka, charged with assault.

The case of W. C. King vs. Wm. Peterson was heard by the court yesterday evening. This is a suit on account for goods sold to defendant's divorced wife.

RECEIPTS WERE  
NOT VERY LARGE

The report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue for this year contains for the first time a statement of the business of the District of Hawaii. The report, which was received by Collector Chamberlain yesterday, contains a statement of the local district for the year ending June 30, 1901. While the receipts of the office were the smallest of any in the United States, the report shows an immense amount of work in the Territory, since the office was turned over to the United States government.

The aggregate collections for the fiscal year amounted to \$102,182.50, but the receipts of the current year will far exceed that figure. This office was in charge of four different men during the year, and they contributed to this amount as follows: R. M. Frick (deputy in charge), \$3,661.50; William Hayward, \$42,151.21; Wm. P. C. Hanson (acting), \$19,578.95; and Roy H. Chamberlain, the present collector, \$36,990.85.

In addition to the amount reported above is the return made by Special Agent Thomas of \$11,217.14, which was collected here immediately after annexation, and before any district had been established in Hawaii.

There was to the end of the fiscal

# HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—With Thanksgiving Day ushered in, the Federal Capital by a snowstorm scores of politicians and statesmen arrived to find Pennsylvania avenue wet and slushy. The great bulk of the membership is not expected, however, for a day or two yet, not until the party caucuses set for Saturday, Nov. 30. Many from the Pacific Coast and many from the Mississippi valley, who have been on a long jaunt in the Philippines and came back by way of Honolulu, are now on their way across the continent. Some will not arrive before the gale falls in Senate and House Monday, Dec. 2.

Delegate Wilcox reached San Francisco some days ago, and it is said at his house, 2016 R street, N. W., that he will probably reach Washington by Saturday next. More of his plans are undoubtedly known in Hawaii at this time than in this country. None of the Congressmen, who are likely to be influenced in territorial matters, has yet arrived, and it is impossible to tell much about the sentiment as to matters affecting Hawaii. It is expected here that Col. Sam Parker of Hawaii will be in town again the second week of December. With him, so it is said, will be Mr. T. McCrosson of San Francisco, an engineer, who is familiar with the problems of irrigation on Kohala, where leases of government land are much desired for long terms.

The mails have brought to the Interior Department almost nothing of late regarding governmental matters. Naturally many things, that would have been sent, are held up because of the arrival soon of men from the islands who present their cases in person. No brief has been received from Secretary Cooper in the controversy over the form of deed for public lands, hitherto mentioned in these letters.

## THE ALBATROSS.

The United States Fish Commission Steamer, Albatross, will sail a little later for her work in the Hawaiian Islands than was at first expected. The original date fixed for the sailing from San Francisco was Dec. 1. Dr. B. W. Evermann, the fish expert, who was in Hawaii last summer, stated yesterday that the plans for the expedition are now complete. The Albatross, said he, will start for the Hawaiian Islands January 1, leaving the Pacific Coast on that date. She will devote at least six months to the investigation of the channels among the islands and to locating the extent of various fishing banks and shallow waters. She will also be engaged in water dredging near as many of the islands as possible and will visit Laysan Island, Bird Island and other small islands northwest of Kauai.

The naturalists on board, who conduct the investigation, continued Dr. Evermann, will be under the direction, as was the case last summer, of President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University and of myself in a general way, but Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, professor of zoology in the Stanford university, will be in immediate charge of the party, assisted by Mr. C. C. Hutton, professor of zoology in Iowa University. Prof. John C. Snyder and Mr. Walter K. Fisher, both of Stanford University.

It is our belief that this will be the most important ichthyological expedition the Albatross ever entered upon. The feeling is that at the end of the cruise we shall have a good understanding of the marine resources of the Hawaiian Islands. Every effort will be made by the naturalists in charge of the expedition to collect not only fishes, mollusks and crustaceans, but everything also that grows in the water.

Dr. Evermann has his preliminary report, which is to be submitted to Congress with recommendations for legislation touching the fishes of Hawaii, all but completed. It covers 125 typewritten pages. Probably something of its character and something about the recommendations can be forwarded by the next mail or by a mail early in December.

The annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster-General E. C. Madden states that the introduction of the domestic registry service into Hawaii resulted in an increase in the business in Hawaii during the last fiscal year of 38.25 per cent.

The Postoffice Department announces that R. C. Stackable has been designated as a member of the Civil Service Board for Hawaii.

## CHIEF LABOR QUESTION

Mr. R. F. Dillingham of Honolulu, who has been here in Washington looking after the interest of sugar planters in the islands, has written to several members of Congress and Senators, asking their co-operation in allowing certain classes of cheap labor to be brought into Hawaii for service on the plantations. Representative J. C. Needham of Modesto, Calif., who was the first of the California delegates to arrive in Washington for the session of Congress and who called at the White House Nov. 20 to learn something of the President's attitude towards the enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, stated that he had received one of these letters. He is outspoken against allowing the Hawaiian any special privileges as to the importation of labor.

The sugar planters of Hawaii said he must stand under the same conditions that apply here in the States. We are already menaced by the importation of numerous Japanese. These laborers have been going into Hawaii by thousands and I would in fact favor an exclusion act against them as well as against the Chinese. But it is impractical now to attempt to contend with them and we shall have to be content with keeping up the barriers against the Chinese. Our treaty relations with Japan and the amicable relations between the two countries forbid the agitation of that matter now. I have been pleased, however, at the attitude the President is taking. He favors the recommendation of the present law and also in making its efficiency in certain par-

ticulars. Mr. Needham reiterated his belief that the sugar planters of Hawaii would get along very well, even if they were not given special privileges as to bringing in laborers. They can not hope for any legislation along that line, continued Mr. Needham. We must seek rather for greater restrictions than to attempt to let the bars down anywhere. Mr. Needham's sentiments are concurred in by all the arriving members of the Pacific Coast delegations. Senator Mitchell of Oregon favors a stringent exclusion act for the United States and possessions as does Representative Cushman of Washington State.

## THE KIMURA CASE.

The United States Board of General Appraisers, assembled in New York, have rendered a decision in the case of S. Kimura and others in a controversy with the collector of customs at Honolulu. The decision is in favor of the collector and holds that vegetables cut open and washed and dried in the sun, are dutiable. The opinion, announced by the Treasury department here, is by ex-Representative Fischer as follows:

"The merchandise in question consists of various vegetables which were assessed under the provisions of paragraph 241 of the act of July 24, 1897, at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, as prepared vegetables. The importer claims that said merchandise is properly dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 257, as vegetables in their natural state.

"The condition and character of these vegetables are shown in the statement contained in one of the protests, which describes them as—

"Warima, the stem of the taro plant, cut open and dried in the sun, and the renkon or lotus, and the bulb of the water lily, cut, washed and dried."

"An inspection of the samples shows that all of the merchandise covered by the protests is of similar character and is properly prepared. In G. A. 4200 this Board, in passing upon the question whether beets which had been sliced and dried were vegetables prepared, said: 'While the goods in question are certainly very rudely prepared, we are of the opinion that the process of slicing has advanced the beets beyond the condition of vegetables in their natural state, and we find they are prepared vegetables.'"

"This decision was affirmed in the case of Petty vs. United States, 99 Fed. Rep. 281. There are two provisions covering vegetables. One provides the vegetables in their natural state and the other provides for vegetables prepared or in other than their natural state. When vegetables are cut up and subjected to a process of washing and drying, they are certainly no longer in their natural state, but have been taken out of it by a process of preparation. When prepared they no longer belong in paragraph 257, and at once fall within paragraph 241.

"We find that the goods are vegetables prepared, and accordingly overrule the protests and affirm the decisions of the collector."

## HAWAIIAN FIRMS AFFECTED

An important tariff case, affecting four sugar firms in Hawaii, has just been decided adversely to them in New York by Appraisers Fowler and Mr. William Haydon, the agent of the sugar planters in this city, is preparing a protest that will send the case before the full board of appraisers. The firms affected are Hackfeld & Co., Irwin & Co., Alexander & Baldwin and Grinnam & Co. The controversy has been over duty on bags in which sugar is packed. The Hawaiian firms entered them at a valuation the same as the cost price some year or so ago, following the law that has always prevailed in Hawaii. However, in the last year the price of bags has increased 40 per cent of 50 per cent, and he was of the United States specifically declare that the valuation must be the market price at the time the articles are entered. The difference in the amount of duty is not very much, but unfortunately for the Hawaiian firms, a heavy penalty is inflicted for violating the law. Furthermore, Congress provided that the board of appraisers should not take any cognizance of the equities in such cases.

Accordingly, it looks rather unfavorable for the firms involved in the controversy, although the penalties, while they may seem large, will by no means prove a setback to the firms if they have to pay them.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, who have been stopping with friends in Baltimore, were in Washington Nov. 23, and enjoyed a fine drive about the city. They were planning to leave Baltimore Nov. 27 for the Pacific coast.

Mr. William Haywood has been laid up with the grip for some days, since he returned from New York, where there was a hearing on the sugar bags case, above referred to. He has given up his office in the Corcoran building, near his home, and will hereafter keep his office at his residence, 1112 I Street, N. W., as he finds on the whole that that is more convenient.

## TO FIGHT CUBAN SUGAR.

It is Mr. Haywood's purpose to make a hard fight this winter before Congress against any legislation that looks to the admission of Cuban sugar at lower tariff rates than now prevail. "The planters in Hawaii, whom I represent," said he today, "have left the matter entirely in my hands, but I have requested them to come here and consult with me, whenever they come anywhere near Washington. Even when they come to the Pacific coast I have requested them to run on to Washington for a few days, if they can spare the time."

"We cannot tell of course, what will be the result of Mr. Haywood, 'but it looks as though the injury that would be done to many interests throughout the States by lower tariff rates on tobacco and sugar would be sufficient to make such legislation very difficult. Lower rates on tobacco, for instance, would strike at hundreds of small manufacturers of tobacco throughout the country. The Cubans who are pressing the proposition for lower tariff on sugar and tobacco had an audience with President Roosevelt Nov. 23. They presented petitions from the industrial organizations of the United States, and the necessity of giving the tariff on tobacco and sugar. The delegation also saw Secretary Gage and Secretary Root. The delegation consisted of Francisco Gamboa, president of the General Society of Merchants and Business Men of Cuba, Miguel Mendez, Elmer Dumas, Louis Francis, Gustav Rock, Donato Valdez, Juan Pedro and Alfonso Pagan. The delegation was accompanied by State Senator Frank R. Paves, the American counsel of the General Society, Octavio Davis, the secretary of the delegation, and L. V. de Abad, a member of the former Cuban delegation on economic affairs, which visited Washington last winter.

After stating in a general way the economic situation in the island, the petition asks for a number of reductions in the American tariff on Cuban products. The petition goes on to say that the economic situation in which the island of Cuba is placed is such that the remedies above expressed admit of no delay. It concludes as follows:

"We therefore respectfully entreat you, either by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in you, or by requesting Congress in your first message to grant you the necessary authority, to immediately establish a small commercial privilege between the United States—the alleged most exclusive market for our products—and Cuba, based on the foregoing petition, as a measure of urgent necessity and indispensable for the salvation of the island."

The Cubans have no intention of resting on their oars. They will keep representatives in the national capital all this winter to press their cause before Congress, and to furnish any information on the subject of tariff that may be required of them. The forces against them are very strong, including the best sugar growers, the Louisiana cane growers and tobacco interests of the country generally, not to mention the Florida people, who fear lest the next thing may be lower duties on fruits from Cuba.

The Cubans will be aided much in their cause by the recommendations in the president's message that the tariff on Cuban sugar be reduced in return for trade concessions. While at this writing the exact language of the message, which will not be made public till next Tuesday, is not known, the president has stated to several callers that that was what he intended to recommend. He also intends to recommend the reduction of duty on sugar from the Philippines, so that the product from those islands as well as from Cuba, will be something on a par with the sugar from Hawaii. The sugar trust will, of course, earnestly work for the embodiment of that recommendation into law. The struggle will be vigorous. It would be almost folly at this stage to attempt to forecast the result.

## KAHN STANDS WITH NEEDHAM.

Representative Julius Kahn of San Francisco, who spent much of the summer in China, Japan and the Philippines, reached here a few days ago. He visited the White House Nov. 27, and as he left declared his firm conviction that Hawaiian sugar planters would not be allowed to bring in Chinese or other laborers to work on the plantations in the organic act for the Territory. "I was the author of the provision in the organic act for the Territory," said Mr. Kahn, "which forbids the bringing of Chinese now in Hawaii into the United States. The Attorney General told me he believed it was legal at the time. But at best we cannot prevent some of them from coming in, and I would insist, just as my colleague, Mr. Needham, does, on letting the Hawaiian people stand on the same conditions that people here in the States have to stand on."

## REVENUES FROM HAWAII.

Hawaii is doing a little in the manufacture of cigars, as shown by the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, recently made public. There are two factories in the Territory, and they used during the year 4,002 pounds of tobacco, which was worked into 7,700 cigars, weighing more than three pounds each, valued at \$10,000. No plug tobacco was manufactured in the Territory.

The number of gallons of spirits rectified in the Territory of Hawaii during the last fiscal year was 11,527.74 gallons. The Territory has no registered distilleries. Besides the quantity rectified, as already stated, there was dumped for rectification 10,233 gallons. This makes a total of 21,761 gallons of spirits brewed during the year. The production of fermented liquors in the Territory during the year aggregated 1,031 barrels.

The aggregate collections from internal revenue in Hawaii for the fiscal year were \$202,132.63. The number of different kinds of special tax payers were 582, as follows: Rectifiers, 2; retail liquor dealers, 339; wholesale liquor dealers, 62; dealers in leaf tobacco, 11; dealers in manufactured tobacco, 14; manufacturers of cigars, 2; brewers, 3; retail dealers in liquors, 3; retail dealers in oleomargarine, 1; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, 2; bankers, 40; brokers in stocks and bonds, 12; commercial, 9; custom brokers, 12; pawn brokers, 1; proprietors of exhibition booths otherwise provided for; 5; proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls, 4.

The salaries of collectors of internal revenue are regulated by law according to the amount collected, ranging all the way from \$2,000 a year to \$4,500 a year, the latter figure being the highest amount paid. From the collections in Hawaii last year the salary of the collector there is \$2,625 annually. Of the total collected during the fiscal year, \$9,981.30 was collected by J. P. Fick, deputy in charge, \$15,131.21 by William F. Haywood, \$13,825.95 by William F. C. Hanson, acting collector, and \$31,999.95 by Roy H. Chamberlain. These sums make up the total of \$102,132.63.

ERNEST C. WALKER.

## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

CANTON, Ohio, November 30.—The friends of Mrs. McKinley are gravely concerned for her. She is believed to be wasting away and her mental attitude is that she is only waiting the summons to join her husband. The widow of the lamented President, excepting short drives, remains at home in the little wooden house on North Market street, made famous by the pilgrimages of thousands of voters who swore fealty to McKinley in 1896 and again in 1900, and with her entertained many of the best-known statesmen of the nation.

To Mrs. McKinley life is but a void. She expressed to Dr. Manchester, her pastor and loving friend, shortly after the President's funeral a desire to die and join her husband. This desire she still has. She talks but little to her friends, but sits at home and spends much time weeping, as she thinks of him who was for many years her stay and comfort. Mrs. McKinley is constantly attended by her sister, Mrs. M. C. Barber, who has given up her usual home duties and devotes all her time and energy to making life as pleasant as possible for Mrs. McKinley.

MEDICINE LODGE, Kan., November 27.—David K. Nelson was today granted a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Carrie Nelson, "the joint tumbler." The court adjudged Mrs. Nelson from the charge of cruelty to her husband and divided the property. The Medicine Lodge home will go to Nelson and the outlying property to his former wife. In reply to questions of the court, Mrs. Nelson said that the reason she fought the proceedings was that she wished to continue to share the pension money

drawn by her husband. Nelson, in support of his petition for divorce, cited a letter from his wife in which she had denounced him as a "hell-bound hypocrite." He charged that she did not attend to his wants.

One of the most appalling railroad disasters in the last ten years occurred Nov. 27, on the Wabash railroad, Seneca, Mich., was the scene of a head-on collision between passenger trains 13 and 4, two of the fastest trains on the division. Train 13 was crowded with immigrants, who were caught like rats in a trap and crushed. Fire broke out in the wrecked cars and many who were not instantly killed were slowly roasted to death. From 100 to 150 persons were killed or injured in the wreck and holocaust. The old story is repeated—a misunderstanding of orders or a mistake in giving them to the approaching trains caused the catastrophe.

DETROIT, November 27.—From 100 to 150 persons were killed or injured tonight in a wreck on the Wabash railroad. Two heavily loaded passenger trains collided head on at full speed one mile east of Seneca, the second station west of Adrian. The west-bound train, composed of two cars loaded with immigrants and five other coaches, was smashed and burned, with awful loss of life and fearful injuries to a majority of its passengers. The east-bound passenger train, the Continental Limited, suffered in scarcely less degree.

The track in the vicinity of the wreck is strewn with dead and dying. Many physicians from Detroit have gone to the scene.

LONDON, November 29.—A remarkable tidal wave, accompanied by strong winds, has done much damage along the eastern coast of England, from Norfolk to Kent. Rivers have overflowed their banks, dams and sea walls have been invaded and miles of country have been submerged.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 3.—The conflict between Argentina and Chile is pending. The public is greatly alarmed. Chile has purchased two torpedo destroyers in England, and is negotiating for an armored cruiser in the United States. Chile has summoned its minister to Santiago on the pretext that fuller explanations are needed. Argentina will be firm.

COLON, November 25.—An armed guard of marines from the United States battleship Iowa has re-established transit across the Isthmus, and details from the Iowa's marines are now protecting passenger trains.

"There has been fierce fighting at Empir station, on the railroad line between Panama and Colon, between the insurgents and the troops of the Colombian government, with very heavy losses on both sides.

OLON, November 25.—Transit across the Isthmus has been stopped. Three hundred marines from the United States battleship Iowa at Panama have been landed to protect the railroad, and are now on the line where the fighting is going on.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—The United States government has taken charge of the Isthmian transit. A dispatch received at the Navy Department today from Captain Perry of the battleship Iowa at Panama, reports that fact. Captain Perry says that General Alban with 600 men is fighting the Liberals on the line near Empir. Transit is in danger of interruption. Captain Perry has landed with a detachment of men from the Iowa and has started with a train to clear transit and also establish detachments of men to keep it so.

COLON, Nov. 25.—Unable to protect the town, the Liberal troops have surrendered, on a guarantee from the American naval commander, that their lives and property will be protected.

NEW YORK, November 24.—In the presence of a big crowd which, despite the storm, assembled to witness the emerging of the submarine boat Fulton that craft rose from the bottom of Pelic bay, at the eastern end of Long Island, this morning at 10:30 o'clock, with all well and greatly surprised to find there was a storm raging.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., December 2.—The United States naval court at Tutuila, Samoa, has honorably acquitted Captain Benjamin F. Tilley, the naval Governor of Tutuila, of all the charges against him. No evidence to sustain these charges were presented to the court. Commander Uriel Sebree has succeeded Captain Tilley as naval governor of Tutuila.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A cable to the Evening Journal from Amsterdam says: Sensational stories of a royal scandal are again current. It is learned from an intimate court source that it is not improbable that Queen Wilhelmina will apply for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and improper behavior on the part of the Prince Consort. Public sentiment is intensely with the Queen. Last night a biograph picture of the Queen which was displayed at the Carre theater was tumultuously cheered, while one of the Prince Consort was loudly hissed.

A letter received from a well-informed Hague correspondent states that there is no longer any doubt that the Queen's illness is due to her consort's treatment. A personal friend of Major Van Tets, adjutant of the royal household, says Van Tets had the courage to interfere once when the consort had actually struck the Queen. This led to a duel in which Van Tets was dangerously wounded in the stomach and now lies at death's door.

AMSTERDAM, December 1.—The statement that Queen Wilhelmina's aide-de-camp, Major Von Tets, is suffering from peritonitis, the result of a wound received in a duel fought with the consort, Prince Henry, is confirmed. The assertion that Queen Wilhelmina's recent illness was caused by a premature birth is also confirmed.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The President today appointed Thomas B. Ferguson Governor of Oklahoma, vice William M. Jenkins, removed. In taking this action the President attached to the papers the following memorandum:

Governor Jenkins of Oklahoma is hereby removed because of his improper connection with a contract between the Territory and the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company. The decision is based wholly upon his own written statements

and his oral explanations of them at the hearing.

NEW YORK, November 26.—A special cable to the Sun from Washington says: Senator Millard of Nebraska said today that he thought W. J. Bryan would be offered the Democratic nomination for Governor of Nebraska next year, and that he would accept. He also thought Mr. Bryan would be beaten.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—According to Divers Sorensen, who has been searching for the hull of the Rio de Janeiro ever since that ill-fated Pacific steamer sank so mysteriously on Washington's birthday this year, the wreck is located. This claim has been advanced before by the numberless searchers and the three or four companies formed to save the vessel, but Sorensen is the first man to make the positive claim that he has stood on the sunken deck and made a convincing examination. The dive by which, he asserts, he made his belief a certainty, was made on November 10th. At that time he was down about ten minutes and claims to have swung around the bow, noted the condition of the wreck and the woodwork, tried to get inside the hull through a hole in the deck and was prevented by the turn of the strong current, which swept him away.

The location upon which Sorensen has been working is about a half a mile due west of the reef at Fort Point, upon which the Rio struck, and on the edge of the deep channel. The wreck, according to Sorensen, lies with the bow pointing toward Lime point and the stern toward the Cliff House. The bow is in twenty-five fathoms of water and the stern in twenty-three fathoms. It is about a quarter of a mile from the spot where the Whitehall Company is working, and something like a half mile from the spot where the company which works by spirit control is feeling for a location.

## MR. DILLINGHAM ON CHINESE LABOR

Special to the Advertiser.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—B. F. Dillingham had a chat with President Roosevelt a few days ago. Mr. Dillingham is at the Occidental hotel now, and will hardly return to Hawaii before the first of the year, though he is anxious to spend Christmas at home. Mr. Dillingham is booked to sail for Honolulu on the 6th, on the Sierra. Mr. Dillingham told the Advertiser's correspondent that he had had a most interesting interview with the President. Mr. Roosevelt sent for him after the Hawaiian Commission had paid its respects to the President.

Mr. Dillingham says: "I went to Washington from New York, and had no intention of calling on President Roosevelt, as I did not think him concerned in me. However, I had a message from him, extending an invitation to me to call upon him and I did so. I had never met him before, but found him all that his admirers said—strong, intense and to the point. He expressed great solicitude for Hawaii, and said that he wanted legislation and other influences so arranged that Hawaii would prosper. He believed it to the particular interests of the United States as a whole that the islands should move steadily on."

Mr. Dillingham would not say whether the subject of Asiatic immigration to Hawaii was brought up during his talk with the President, and gave absolutely no hint that it was. However, as that is the absorbing subject for Hawaiians at present, it is more than likely that it was discussed in some phase.

Mr. Dillingham said that he expected immediate and most helpful results from the laying of the cable to Hawaii. He believes that the East would take advantage at once of being in close touch with the islands, to invest large sums of money there. He believes that the hotels would be crowded and more increase in value greatly.

Mr. Dillingham will go East in a few days, to return in about three weeks. He is in excellent health, and full of convincing hope that Hawaii's lot will be a happy one in the future. He deplores the foolishness of the home party, in seeking to bar out Asiatics from Hawaii, and said that they were simply taking the bread from their own mouths.

"It is such nonsense," said Mr. Dillingham, "for the natives to try to keep out the only people who can raise sugar, which is the sole support of the islands. It is known now that Asiatics alone will solve the problem of labor for Hawaii. Negroes, Porto Ricans, South Sea Islanders and others do not compare with Chinese and Japanese for field labor. Suppose the sugar plantations failed to get workmen, and cane is not planted, what will become of these very natives, who are now crying out against Asiatic immigration to Hawaii? Certainly those who have not incomes derived from sources outside of Hawaii, will starve, for with the cessation of the sugar industry there would be nothing to make money on in Hawaii. I believe myself that Congress will allow us to bring in the Asiatics under restricted conditions.

"As to the removal of the duty on Cuban sugar, I think that while it may be reduced it will not be entirely removed."

One of the best known editors here, who is an adept in feeling the pulse of the country on important questions, told the Advertiser representative today that he felt sure Hawaii would be permitted to bring over Asiatics. "Roosevelt," he said, "is perhaps the most practical President we have ever had, and he is not going to allow the foolish resolutions or ideas of a few natives to stop the wheels of progress in an American Territory. You may feel sure that Hawaii will get all that is necessary for her future growth."

## TO GET RID OF A TROUBLESOME CORN.

First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## BY AUTHORITY.

IN 'THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,'

Frank Louis vs. Maria Gloria Costina—The Republic of Hawaii; To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting.

You are commanded to summon Maria Gloria Costina, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the September term thereof, to be held at Lihue, Island of Kauai, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Frank Louis, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed libel for divorce. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. J. Hardy, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, at Lihue, Kauai, this 17th day of May, 1901.

Signed: HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and exact copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered publication of the same and a continuance of the said cause until the next March, 1902, term of this court.

Dated Lihue, Kauai, November 6, 1901.

HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.

2333—Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Union Mill Company, held at the company's office in Kohala, November 21, 1901, at 8 p. m., the following officers were elected, to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Mr. James Renton.  
Vice President, Mr. H. H. Renton.  
Treasurer, Mr. F. M. Swaney.  
Secretary, Mr. H. H. Renton.  
Auditor, Mr. T. R. Keyworth.  
H. H. RENTON, Secretary.

2337—Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 13.

## Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the seventeenth assessment, delinquent November 20th, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Certificate.	Name.	Shares.
163	Joe Keakaliwa	5
212	R. N. Filler	50
290	J. L. Wheeler Jr.	25
294	Willie Wright	10
496	James McCreedy	17
522	J. E. Westbrook	17
522	Ching Hung	3
539	Mary Ferreira	3
617	Mrs. Mary K. Viven	5
617	W. W. Wright	17
673	J. T. Wright	25
1025	Louis S. Goss	25
1225-1575	McC. Stewart	125-155
1287	W. L. Howard, Tr.	10
1583	A. L. Andrews	10
1652	Mrs. W. T. Paty	10
1737	Mrs. H. C. Austin	10
1826	J. Maxwell Taft	10
1937	H. McKechnie	5

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer.

Honolulu, November 29, 1901.

JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

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## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the annual meeting of the Olaa Sugar Company, held on the 21st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

H. P. Baldwin, Esq., President.  
L. A. Thurston, Esq., Vice Pres't.  
Geo. H. Robertson, Esq., Treasurer.  
E. F. Bishop, Secretary.  
W. G. Taylor, Auditor.  
E. F. BISHOP, Secretary.

Dated Honolulu, November 22, 1901.

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## Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (1

# CONGRESS MUST BE INFORMED

## Hawaiians Want an Investigation Ordered.

HAWAIIANS who have read and considered the message of the President see in the reference to Hawaii an indication that there will be a thorough investigation of the land conditions. The consensus is that Congress will not go the length of changing the system of land tenure and settlement here without first becoming thoroughly acquainted with the methods which govern the public domain.

"It has always been the hope of the local government that there should be drawn to the islands small farmers," said Mr. W. O. Smith yesterday, "and the laws were framed to make this possible. In the leases which have been made in recent years there is a clause which permits the taking over by the government of such lands as may be useful for homesteads and this very interest shown in the securing of farmers has been the rule which has governed the entire policy of the government. We all hope to see the day when the small farmers will have market for their output to the extent that the lands of the Territory which are available for the cultivation of varied crops will be filled with home-makers."

"Personally I do not see that there will be such a consummation for many years. There will be a great future for small farming when the time comes that through rapid service it will be possible to send various kinds of fruits and vegetables to California during the season when the crops there are not in the market. Then, too, the time is not far distant when through the increased business of this port there will be a constant market here for the output of the farms, which will enable the farmers to secure a remunerative return upon their investment and for their labors."

"None of us want to see this country become an Oriental district. It was partially my fear that this would result that made me an annexationist, though for many years I doubted the wisdom of that policy. We want a good citizenship and when the time comes that the small farmer will be able to maintain his family and educate his children from the products of his farm, the people of the Territory will welcome the day."

"In my opinion there is a lack of complete understanding of conditions upon the part of the President," said Mr. E. D. Tenney of Castle & Cooke yesterday, "and I am hopeful that there will be nothing done until there has been a careful examination of the lands and the system under which they are held and distributed. Should this be done there will be such adaptations of the system which is in force in the rest of the United States as will give to this country the alterations which are necessary to properly protect the industries and the people as well. There are conditions here which obtain in no other State or Territory, and these should be considered by a commission before there is legislation which would affect the lands."

"The physical conformation of the islands would render impossible the direct application of the homestead laws. There would be lands which would be as useless as a quarter-section in the Nevada desert or upon the top of the Rocky mountains. For instance, a kuleana in the middle of a great plantation would be worth not a dollar an acre, unless there was an agreement which would provide for the water for its cultivation. A quarter section in Ewa plantation alone would not be worth settling upon by a farmer, unless he had perhaps \$200,000 to put down a pumping plant for the securing of water for the irrigation of his crop."

"As to the working of Anglo-Saxons in the cane fields the Ewa plantation once made an experiment and had a number of families sent out upon the lands, which were carefully selected, and the people were given every advantage that we could think of in the way of their quarters and conditions. I believe there was only one family which staid upon the plantation until the completion of the crop. It was a costly experiment for the estate, but it was made with the idea that there could be found plenty of white men who would undertake the cultivation of the cane, and had the first colony been a successful one then we would have been able to get all the men we wanted, for the farmers who came down were from a country where there had been droughts which had prevented a crop for many years. The experiment was a complete failure and we are convinced that white men, though they can, will not cultivate cane. Withdraw cheap labor from the cane fields and in ten years the territory will not have a population of 50,000 people."

"As to small farming there is not enough of a market, the transportation facilities are not such as would permit of such free movement of goods between the islands as to make the market stable. It would be a case of the selling of one's product to a neighbor. The tenure of land should not be disturbed until there has been a careful investigation of the conditions here, and then there would be resultant legislation which would be safe and healthy. Any radical legislation now would mean much loss to every interest here and would work no benefit in the end."

Mr. W. M. Giffard of W. G. Irwin & Co. said he was of opinion that there should be a thorough study made of the conditions here before any action should

## CONSUL CANAVARRO HONORED BY ADVANCE TO FIRST RANK

CONSUL A. DE SOUZA CANAVARRO, representative here of the Kingdom of Portugal, has been honored by his government, and is now one of the first rank officers of the foreign office. This promotion came to the well known consul recently, when through a vacancy caused by the death of one of the seven first rank officials, the minister of foreign affairs advanced him to the place. The action of the government in thus showing appreciation of the work here of the consul, has met with the most hearty approval on the part of the members of the local colony, and the greeting which is given to the consul upon his return will be all the more hearty.

The news of his advancement was conveyed to his friends here in a letter written by Senhor Canavarro to Mr. W. M. Giffard, of W. G. Irwin & Co., and has been the subject of much favorable comment by all those to whom the information has been communicated. In his letter Senhor Canavarro says he has been spending the fall months in visiting his friends in the districts outside the city, and his return to Lisbon was made about the first of November. He was in excellent health, as he had been improving ever since he landed upon his home soil. He was then preparing for his return to his post, and expected to leave for this city about the first of the year, as he planned to spend the holidays with relatives in Lisbon.

"The conditions here," he continued, "are so different from those which exist in the other parts of the United States that a commission of experts should be sent here to look into the lands and the conditions which surround them, and we would then know that Congress would have the case before it with knowledge of what are the relations of the various holdings of land. It is not a new thing to have the question of small farming come up. We have heard this before and always the people here have been ready to take their stand for the bringing in of the farmers. But there has ever been a failure. As it is there are none but Orientals and Portuguese as a rule who have anything to show for their work upon farms."

"The great interest upon which the islands depends is sugar. The wealth for all classes comes from this business, and a blow at it would be felt by every resident of the Territory. The time may come when the small farmer would be a success here, but past experiments have not shown that there is much to be hoped from the cultivation of small plots. I believe that it would be impossible for one who has never seen the islands but who has become familiar only with conditions in the temperate climates to thoroughly estimate the conditions here, and for that reason I would favor a scientific commission before any action is taken."

Mr. J. A. McCandless said that he was of opinion that there would be a thorough investigation of local conditions before there was any action by Congress, and he did not interpret the paragraph of the President's message as indicating that a complete adaptation of the land laws would be advisable. He said that there had been so many experiments of small farmers that the question could be considered now without any feeling at all. He thought that the fact that there had been such great success attending the cultivation of sugar, should weigh before there was any attempt to make it impossible to carry on the system.

Mr. Faxon Bishop of Brewer & Co. said he was of opinion that more expert information would be sought before there was any alteration of the laws which govern the lands and that the Congress would surely secure as a preliminary to taking any action at all.

Mr. J. F. Brown, formerly Commissioner of Public Lands, said that he was in accord with much that was in the message of the President. Speaking of the matter he continued, "The ends which the President wishes to see accomplished are those which we have striven for here. All of the land laws under which the domain is now administered are founded upon the one idea of making an opening for settlers who will found homes. The difficulty is that the people in the East do not understand just what conditions exist here. The Hawaiians are not farmers upon a large scale and the only people here who now make a good revenue from farming are the Japanese and Chinese. There may be a farming population in the future, but it does not seem possible that this can be effected very soon. It is most desirable and would be just what we have worked and hoped for here for many years. The application of the present system of the United States however, will have to be made with many variations, and I believe there must be a thorough investigation of the lands before there can be any legislation."

### Sailing Dates Changed.

The following changes have been made in the sailing dates of the Wilder steamers:

The steamer Kinai will sail from Hilo on Thursday, December 19th, and December 26th, at 5 p. m. instead of on Fridays at 10 a. m. as usual. All sail from Honolulu on Monday, December 23d, and on Monday, December 30, at 12 m. instead of Tuesdays, as usual.

The steamer Claudine will sail from Kahului on Friday, the 20th of December, and on Friday, December 27th, at 5 p. m. instead of Saturdays, as usual, will sail from Honolulu on Monday, December 23d, and Monday, December 30, at 5 p. m. instead of Tuesdays, as usual.

The steamer Lehua will sail from Honolulu on Thursday, December 26, and on Thursday, January 2, at 5 p. m. instead of on Wednesdays, as usual. After these dates regular schedule will be resumed.

F. W. Macfarlane, chairman of the fire claims commission, was an outgoing passenger on the Sonoma yesterday.



The return of the consul is looked for about the last of January, and there will be given to him a most cordial welcome by the members of the colony of Portuguese, and by his many other friends in the city as well. The promotion which has come to the consul will make this a consulate of the very first rank, and will bring to the incumbent increased stipend and many advantages which the office did not formerly possess.

## SUGAR

Williams, Dimond & Co's sugar circular, dated December 3, to their Honolulu correspondents, contains the following:

Sugar—Prices in the local market were advanced December 2, fifty points, Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon and Washington, being as follows: Domingos, half barrels, 5.55c. Domingos, boxes, 5.30c. Cubes (A), crushed and fine crushed, 5.30c. Powdered, 5.15c. Candy granulated, 5.15c. Dry granulated, fine, 5.05c. Dry granulated, coarse, 5.05c. Fruit, granulated, 5.05c. Beet, granulated (100-pound bags only), 4.95c. Confectioners' A, 5.05c. Magnolia A, 4.65c. Extra C, 4.55c. Golden C, 4.45c. "D" sugar, 4.35c.

Similar advances were made for export, the last December 2, quoting dry granulated, 5.85c. for Arizona, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaiian Territory, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico.

Basis—November 25th to 30th, no sales, December 2, cost and freight sale, 500 tons, equivalent in long price to 3.75c, establishing basis for 95-degree centrifugals on that date, 3.75; San Francisco, 3.75c.

London Beets—November 25 and 26, 7s 3½d; November 27, 7s 4½d; November 28, 7s 3d; November 29, 7s 3½d; December 2, 7s 3d.

New York Refined—No change, quotation of 4.65c net cash still being in force.

London Cable—November 27, quotes Java No. 15 D S, 8s 10½; fair refining, 7s 10½d; same date last year, 12s 3d and 11s 3d, respectively. December beets 7s 3½d, against 9s 9d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—According to latest mail advices from New York under date of 27th ultimo, a quiet market for raws is in evidence, but with a very firm undertone. Holders are disposed to offer sparingly in the hope of an improvement later on. A refined market is firm with a rather better demand. European markets quiet and unchanged.

## PRISON GARB IN THE COURT

The blue denim uniform of the Oahu prison has no place in the Circuit Court, according to the ruling of Judge Humphreys yesterday, and if the prisoners appearing before him have no other clothing, it will be provided at the expense of the Territory, from the funds allotted to the Judiciary Department for running expenses.

Kaluna, a native charged with burglary in the first degree, is one man who is to be provided with a ten dollar suit of clothes at the expense of the government. When he was called up before the court yesterday morning to have his case continued to the next term, Judge Humphreys noticed that he wore a blue uniform.

"Is not that the prison uniform?" he asked.

"Yes," nodded Deputy Attorney General Cathcart.

"Take the defendant out of the court room and remove the prison garb," continued the Court. "And bring no more prisoners in this court in such clothes."

"That is all the clothes he has," softly ventured one of the court attendants, who evidently labored under the impression that the defendant was to be brought back without his clothes.

"Then buy him a suit of citizen's clothes," replied the Court. "Let the cost not exceed \$10, and I will make an order for its payment."

With that the prisoner was led from the court room, the Court refusing to make an order in his case while he was dressed in prison garb.

### Overhauling the Enterprise.

The steamer Enterprise, purchased a few months ago by Capt. W. H. Matson for the Hilo route, has been taken to Boole & Son's ways at Oakland and is being extensively overhauled. An oil-burning apparatus is to be installed, as well as tanks for carrying oil as fuel, and a refrigerating plant will be put in. First-class passenger accommodations will be placed in the Enterprise. Some interest is taken by shipping men in the placing of oil-burning apparatus in the vessel on account of her size. The Enterprise has a length of 220 feet and beam of 25 feet.—Chronicle, Dec 2

## MAY GO TO JURY TODAY

### First Argument in Pearl Harbor Case.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The opening argument in the Pearl Harbor case was made by United States Attorney Dunne yesterday, closing just before adjournment. At 9 o'clock this morning Mr. Kinney will open for respondent and Judge Esteé expects to instruct the jury late this afternoon.

Mr. Dunne's review of the case was exhaustive, the entire evidence being carefully gone over in detail, and its vital points dissected. He referred in opening to the power of the United States government and its right of eminent domain. "You are not to indulge in any presumption against the government, because it is the government," said Mr. Dunne. "The object of the United States in desiring this property is a beneficial and proper one, for the defense of the nation. In case of war this Territory would be the first to be seized, isolated as Hawaii is, the United States has decided to provide for its modern defenses, and for that purpose this land is desired."

"The purpose of the government is a good one, and should have the support of every broad minded citizen of the Territory. Were this place seized, think of the loss to business, the stoppage of progress, and general injury to the people, that would surely result."

"The government wants no man's land for nothing, the great United States nation comes to you, its citizens, and asks you to set a fair and reasonable value on this land. I do not want you to place an augmented or hysterical value on this land, but take a broad view of the matter."

"And right here I want to give a word of caution. It is a tendency frequently noted in cases, where the United States is a party, for a jury to give any old compensation, because the government is a party."

"The Court will instruct you to take all the evidence together, and for that matter, you need not consider opinion evidence at all. The testimony of these experts is not binding, as you can throw it all aside—that given by the United States or respondent—and fix the value on your own estimate of what you saw at Pearl Harbor."

"The government witnesses, you find, are few, but they are independent witnesses, not managers of sugar plantations or employees of planters, or selling supplies to them, neither were they members of the Planters' Association."

Mr. Dunne went over the evidence of the respondent's witnesses in detail, enumerating them. Low, manager of the Honolulu Plantation, interested in the suit as lessee, Ahrens of Oahu Plantation, C. Cowley, selling fertilizer to plantations, Supt. Denison, a sugar hauler, Renton, a plantation manager, Wagner, employed by plantation, Lovelkin, ex-clerk for Bishop Estate, Dodge, land agent for the respondents, and a "bunch of hysterical real estate men."

He referred to the witnesses also as the "family party," in its visit to the disputed site, and dwelt at length upon the interest which each witness had in the respondents. He told the jury in closing that all the government wanted was a fair and reasonable valuation upon the property.

DECREE IN TRAMWAYS CASE  
The decree and bill of costs in the case of the Hawaiian Tramways Co. vs. The Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. was filed yesterday. The concluding paragraphs of the decision are as follows:

"Among other things that the said J. J. Dunne and the said J. T. De Bolt as petitioner's attorneys were lawfully submitting petitioners to the jurisdiction of this court, but that the said petitioner was before this court with unclear hands and that for such reason its complaint and petition should be dismissed with costs."

"Now therefore it is ordered, adjudged and decided that the complaint and petition of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, a corporation, filed herein against the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1901, be dismissed."

"And it is further ordered, adjudged and decided that the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company have and recover against the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Ltd., its costs in this action, taxed in the sum of \$102.66, and that the same be entered up as a judgment against the said Hawaiian Tramways Company, Ltd., and in favor of the said Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company and that execution thereon issue accordingly."

"MORRIS M. ESTEE,  
Judge of the United States District Court, in and for the District and Territory of Hawaii."

### SUPREME COURT

Judge Little is reversed in a decision filed by the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of the Volcano Stables and Transportation Co. vs. Hayashi and Y. Kawai. Justice Ga'braith was disqualified in this case, and the opinion is given by the remaining two judges. This was the case submitted by Attorney Nickau just prior to his death. It is as follows:

In an action on a bond it is not the penalty named therein but the amount of the damages claimed which determines the jurisdiction. A plaintiff may waive a portion of the amount due him in order to bring his claim within the jurisdiction of an inferior court, provided this is done bona fide.

### HAD A GOOD TIME

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says, "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said, 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Captain Pond, of the tug Iroquois, has received orders to remain in this port while the Pearl Harbor land case is pending. His successor to command the Iroquois, Lieutenant Rodman, will arrive on the Sierra.

**GOLF HANDS  
Red  
Rough  
Hands**

ONE NIGHT CURE  
Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of

**Cuticura SOAP**

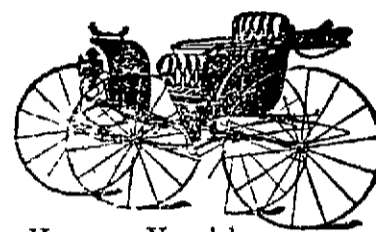
For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends with stinging nails, the CUTICURA treatment is simply wonderful.

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, the skin of crusts and scales and softens the skin, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation. SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure. REMOVED, to cool and cleanse the blood. A when all else fails. Aust depot: R. T. Goring, discharging humours, with loss of hair. LONDON LTD., Cape Town. "All about S. & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot: AND CHEN. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A., Hands, and Hair," free. FOTTE DEUS

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and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

NIIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 27
PERU	DEC. 28	PEKING	DEC. 27
OPTIC	JAN. 4	GAELIC	JAN. 8
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 11
PEKING	JAN. 18	CHINA	JAN. 20
GAELIC	JAN. 28	DORIC	JAN. 31
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 6	NIIPPON MARU	FEB. 8
CHINA	FEB. 14		

For general information apply to P. M. S. & Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.  
AGENTS.

# HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—With Thanksgiving Day ushered in at the Federal Capital by a snowstorm scores of politicians and statesmen arrived to find Pennsylvania avenue wet and slushy. The great bulk of the membership is not expected, however, for a day or two yet, not until the party caucuses set for Saturday, Nov. 30. Many from the Pacific Coast and many from the Mississippi valley, who have been on a long jaunt in the Philippines and came back by way of Honolulu, are now on their way across the continent. Some will not arrive before the gale falls in Senate and House Monday, Dec. 2.

Delegate Wilcox reached San Francisco some days ago, and it is said at his house, 2015 R street, N. W., that he will probably reach Washington by Saturday next. More of his plans are undoubtedly known in Hawaii at this time than in this country. None of the Congressmen, who are likely to be influenced in territorial matters, has yet arrived, and it is impossible to tell much about the sentiment as to matters affecting Hawaii. It is expected here that Col. Sam Parker of Hawaii will be in town again the second week of December. With him, so it is said, will be Mr. T. McCrosson of San Francisco, an engineer, who is familiar with the problems of irrigation on Kohala, where leases of government land are much desired for long terms.

The mails have brought to the Interior Department almost nothing of late regarding governmental matters. Naturally many things, that would have been sent, are held up because of the arrival soon of men from the islands who, in present their cases in person. No brief has been received from Secretary Cooper in the controversy over the form of deed for public lands, hitherto mentioned in these letters.

## THE ALBATROSS

The United States Fish Commission Steamer, Albatross, will sail a little later for her work in the Hawaiian Islands than was at first expected. The original date fixed for the sailing from San Francisco was Dec. 1. Dr. B. W. Evermann, the fish expert, who was in Hawaii last summer, stated yesterday that the plans for the expedition are now complete. The Albatross, said he, will start for the Hawaiian Islands January 1, leaving the Pacific Coast on that date. She will devote at least six months to the investigation of the channels among the islands and to locating the extent of various fishing banks and shallow waters. She will also be engaged in water dredging near as many of the islands as possible and will visit Laysan Island, Bird Island and other small islands northwest of Kauai.

The naturalists on board, who conduct the investigation, continued Dr. Evermann, will be under the direction, as was the case last summer, of President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University and of myself in a general way, but Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, professor of zoology in the Stanford university, will be in immediate charge of the party, assisted by Mr. C. C. Hutton, professor of zoology in Iowa University, Prof. John C. Snyder and Mr. Walter K. Fisher, both of Stanford University. It is our belief that this will be the most important ichthyological expedition the Albatross ever entered upon. The feeling is that at the end of the cruise we shall have a good understanding of the marine resources of the Hawaiian Islands. Every effort will be made by the naturalists in charge of the expedition to collect not only fishes, mollusks and crustaceans, but everything else that grows in the water.

Dr. Evermann has his preliminary report, which is to be submitted to Congress with recommendations for legislation touching the fishes of Hawaii, all but completed. It covers 125 typewritten pages. Probably something of its character and something about the recommendations can be forwarded by the next mail or by a mail early in December.

The annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster-General E. C. Madden states that the introduction of the domestic registry service into Hawaii resulted in an increase in the business in Hawaii during the last fiscal year of 38.25 per cent.

The Postoffice Department announces that R. C. Stackable has been designated as a member of the Civil Service Board for Hawaii.

## CHEAP LABOR QUESTION

Mr. R. F. Dillingham of Honolulu who has been here in Washington looking after the interest of sugar planters in the islands, has written to several members of Congress and Senators, asking their co-operation in allowing certain classes of cheap labor to be brought into Hawaii for service on the plantations. Representative J. C. Needham of Modesto, Calif., who was the first of the California delegation to arrive in Washington for the session of Congress and who called at the White House Nov. 21 to learn something of the President's attitude towards the recommendation of the Chinese exclusion law, stated that he had received one of these letters. He is outspoken against allowing the Hawaiians any special privileges as to the importation of laborers.

The sugar planters of Hawaii said he must stand under the same conditions that apply here in the States. We are already menaced by the importation of numerous Japanese. These laborers have been going into Hawaii, by the thousands and I would in fact favor an exclusion act against them as well as against the Chinese. But it is impractical now to attempt such legislation and we shall have to be content with keeping up the barriers against the Chinese. Our treaty relations with Japan and the amicable relations between the two countries forbid the adoption of that matter now. I have been pleased, however, at the attitude the President is taking. He favors the recommendation of the present law and also increasing its efficiency in certain particulars.

Mr. Needham reiterated his belief that the sugar planters of Hawaii would get along very well, even if they were not given special privileges as to bringing in laborers. They can not hope for any legislation along that line, continued Mr. Needham. We must seek rather for greater restrictions than to attempt to let the bars down anywhere. Mr. Needham's sentiments are echoed in by all the arriving members of the Pacific Coast delegations. Senator Mitchell of Oregon favors a stringent exclusion act for the United States and possessions as does Representative Cushman of Washington State.

## THE KIMURA CASE

The United States Board of General Appraisers, assembled in New York, have rendered a decision in the case of S. Kimura and others in a controversy with the collector of customs at Honolulu. The decision is in favor of the collector and holds that vegetables cut open and washed and dried in the sun, are dutiable. The opinion, announced by the Treasury Department here, is by ex-Representative Fischer as follows: "The merchandise in question consists of various vegetables which were assessed under the provisions of paragraph 241 of the act of July 24, 1897, at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, as prepared vegetables. The importer claims that said merchandise is properly dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 257, as vegetables in their natural state. The condition and character of these vegetables are shown in the statement contained in one of the protests, which describes them as—

"Warima, the stem of the taro plant, cut open and dried in the sun, and the renkon or lotus, the bulb of the water lily, cut, washed and dried in the sun. An inspection of the samples shows that all of the merchandise covered by the protest is of similar character and similarly prepared. In G. A. 4290 this Board, in passing upon the question whether beets which had been sliced and dried were vegetables prepared, said:

"While the goods in question are certainly very rudely prepared, we are of the opinion that the process of slicing has advanced the beets beyond the condition of vegetables in their natural state, and we find they are prepared vegetables."

"This decision was affirmed in the case of Petty vs. United States, 99 Fed. Rep. 261. There are two provisions covering vegetables. One provides the vegetables in their natural state and the other provides for vegetables prepared or in other than their natural state. When vegetables are cut up and subjected to a process of slicing and drying, they are certainly no longer in their natural state, but have been taken out of it by a process of preparation. When prepared they are no longer in paragraph 257, and at once fall within paragraph 241.

"We find that the goods are vegetables prepared, and accordingly overrule the protests and affirm the decisions of the collector."

## HAWAIIAN FIRMS AFFECTED

An important tariff case, affecting four sugar firms in Hawaii, has just been decided adversely to them in New York by Appraiser Jewell and Mr. William Hayward, the agent of the sugar planters in this city, is preparing a protest that will send the case before the full board of appraisers. The firms affected are Hackfeld & Co., Irwin & Co., Alexander & Baldwin and Grinnam & Co. The controversy has been over duty on bags in which sugar is packed. The Hawaiian firms entered them at a valuation the same as the cost price some year or so ago, following the law that has always prevailed in Hawaii. However, in the last year the price of bags has increased 40 per cent or 50 per cent, and he was of the United States specifically declare that the valuation must be the market price at the time the articles are entered. The difference in the amount of duty is not very much, but unfortunately for the Hawaiian firms, a heavy penalty is inflicted for violating the law. Furthermore, Congress provided that the board of appraisers should not take any cognizance of the equities in such cases.

Accordingly, it looks rather unfavorable for the firms involved in the controversy, although the penalties, while they might seem large, will by no means prove as onerous to the firms if they have to pay them.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, who have been stopping with friends in Baltimore, were in Washington Nov. 25, and enjoyed a fine drive about the city. They were planning to leave Baltimore Nov. 27 for the Pacific coast.

Mr. William Hayward has been laid up with the grip for some days, since he returned from New York. He is expected to have a hearing on the sugar bags case, above referred to. He has given up his office in the Corcoran building, near the Treasury Department which he maintained last winter, and will hereafter keep his office at his residence, 1712 I Street, N. W., as he finds on the whole that that is more convenient.

## TO FIGHT CUBAN SUGAR

It is Mr. Hayward's purpose to make a hard fight this winter before Congress against any legislation that looks to the admission of Cuban sugar at lower tariff rates than now prevail. The planter in Hawaii, whom I represent, said he to have left the matter entirely in my hands, but I have requested them to come here and consult with me, whenever they come anywhere near Washington. Even when they come to the Pacific coast I have requested them to run on to Washington for a few days if they can spare the time.

I cannot tell of course what will be done, continued Mr. Hayward, "but it looks as though the injury that would be done to many interests throughout the States by lower tariff rates on tobacco and sugar would be sufficient to make such legislation very difficult. Lower rates on tobacco, for instance, would strike at hundreds of small manufacturers of tobacco throughout the country. The Cubans who are pressing the proposition for lower tariff on sugar and tobacco are an audience with President Roosevelt Nov. 25. They presented petitions from the industrial organizations of the United States, the necessity of reducing the tariff on tobacco and sugar. The President called on the president of the delegation, Mr. Secretary Gage and Secretary Pratt. The delegation consisted of Francisco Gimba, president of the General Society of Merchants and Exporters of Cuba, Miguel Mendora, Elmer Dumais, Louis Franck, Gustav Pock, Donald McKim, Juan Pedro and Alfonso Perrat. The delegation was accompanied by State Senator Frank B. Pater, the American counsel of the General Society, Octavio Davis, the secretary of the delegation, and L. V. de Abad a member of the former Cuban delegation on economic affairs, which visited Washington last winter.

After stating in a general way the economic situation in the island, the petition asks for a number of reductions in the American tariff on Cuban products. The petition goes on to say that the economic situation in which the island of Cuba is placed is such that the remedies above expressed admit of no delay. It concludes as follows:

"We therefore respectfully entreat you, either by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in you, or by requesting Congress in your first message to grant you the necessary authority, to immediately establish ample commercial privileges between the United States—the almost exclusive market for our products—and Cuba, based on the foregoing petition, as a measure of urgent necessity, indispensable for the salvation of the island."

The Cubans have no intention of resting on their oars. They will keep representatives in the national capital all this winter to press their case before Congress, and to furnish any information on the subject of tariff that may be required of them. The forces against them are very strong, including the beer sugar growers, the Louisiana cane growers and tobacco interests of the country generally, not to mention the Florida people, who fear lest the next thing will be lower duties on fruits from Cuba.

The Cubans will be aided much in their cause by the recommendations in the president's message that the tariff on Cuban sugar be reduced in return for trade concessions. While at this writing the exact language of the message, which will not be made public till next Tuesday, is not known, the president has stated to several callers that that was what he intended to recommend. He also intends to recommend the reduction of duty on sugar from the Philippines, so that the product from those islands as well as from Cuba, will be something on a par with the sugar from Hawaii. The sugar trust will, of course, earnestly work for the embodiment of the recommendation into law. The struggle will be very serious. It would be almost folly at this stage to attempt to forecast the result.

## KAHN STANDS WITH NEEDHAM

Representative Julius Kahn of San Francisco, who spent much of the summer in China, Japan and the Philippines, reached here a few days ago. He visited the White House Nov. 27, and as he left declared his firm conviction that Hawaiian sugar planters would not be allowed to bring in Chinese or other laborers that were excluded from the States by the author of the provision in the organic act for the Territory, said Mr. Kahn, "which forbids the bringing of Chinese now in Hawaii into the United States. The Attorney General told me he believed it was legal at the time. But at best we cannot prevent some of them from coming in, and I would insist, just as my colleague, Mr. Needham, does, on letting the Hawaiian people stand on some common sense that people here in the States have to stand on."

## REVENUES FROM HAWAII

Hawaii is doing a little in the manufacture of cigars, as shown by the annual report that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, recently made public. There are two factories in the Territory, and they used during the year 4,002 pounds of tobacco, which was worked into 77,000 cigars, weighing more than three pounds to the thousand. No plug tobacco was manufactured in the Territory.

The number of gallons of spirits rectified in the Territory of Hawaii during the last fiscal year was 11,577.71 gallons. The Territory has no registered distilleries. Besides the quantity rectified, as already stated, there was dumped for rectification 10,233 gallons. This makes a total of 21,811 gallons of spirits gauged during the year. The production of fermented liquors in the Territory during the year aggregated 1,631 barrels. The aggregate collections from internal revenue in Hawaii for the fiscal year were \$102,152.63. The number of different kinds of special tax payers were 532, as follows: Rectifiers, 2; retail liquor dealers, 389; wholesale liquor dealers, 62; dealers in leaf tobacco, 11; dealers in manufactured tobacco, 14; manufacturers of cigars, 3; brewers, 3; retail malt liquor dealers, 3; wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 3; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, 2; bankers, 8; billiard tables and bowling alleys, 40; brokers in stocks and bonds, 21; commercial, 9; custom house brokers, 12; pawn brokers, 1; proprietors of exhibitions not otherwise provided for 5; proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls, 4.

The salaries of collectors of internal revenue are regulated by law according to the amount collected, ranging all the way from \$2,000 a year to \$15,000 a year, the latter figure being the highest amount paid. From the collections in Hawaii last year the salary of the collector there is \$2,025 annually. Of the total collected during the fiscal year, \$3,661.53 was collected by Mr. F. H. Hayward, \$45,131.21 by William F. C. Henson, acting collector, and \$30,359.93 by Roy H. Chamberlain. These sums make up the total of \$102,152.63.

ERNEST C. WALKER.

## THE WORLD'S NEWS

CANTON, Ohio, November 30.—The friends of Mrs. McKinley are gravely concerned for her. She is believed to be waiping away and her mental attitude is that she is only waiting the summons to join her husband. The widow of the lamented President, excepting short drives, remains at home in the little wooden house on North Market street, made famous by the pilgrimages of thousands of voters who swore fealty to McKinley in 1896 and again in 1900 and which has entertained many of the best-known statemen of the nation.

To Mrs. McKinley life is but a void. She expressed to Dr. Macomber, her pastor and loving friend, shortly after the President's funeral a desire to die and join her husband. This desire she still has. She talks but little to her friends but sits at home and spends much time weeping as she thinks of him who was for many years her stay and comfort. Mrs. McKinley is constantly attended by her sister Mrs. M. C. Barber, who has given up her usual home duties and devotes all her time and energy to making life as pleasant as possible for Mrs. McKinley.

MEDICINE LODGE, Kan., November 27.—David K. Nation was today granted a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Carrie Nation, the joint petitioner. The court adjudged Mrs. Nation from the charges of cruelty to her husband and divided the property. The Medicine Lodge home will go to Nation and the outlying property to his former wife. In reply to questions of the court, Mrs. Nation said that the reason she sought the proceedings was that she wished to continue to share the pecuniary money

drawn by her husband. Nation, in support of his petition for divorce, cited a letter from his wife in which she had denounced him as a "hell-hound hypocrite." He charged that she did not attend to his wants.

One of "the most appalling railroad disasters in the last ten years occurred Nov. 27, on the Wabash railroad, Seneca, Mich., was the scene of a head-on collision between passenger trains 13 and 4, two of the fastest trains on the division. Train 13 was crowded with immigrants, who were caught like rats in a trap and crushed. Fire broke out in the wrecked cars and many who were not instantly killed were slowly roasted to death. From 100 to 150 persons were killed or injured in the wreck and holocaust. The old, old story is repeated—a misunderstanding of orders or a mistake in giving them to the approaching trains caused the catastrophe.

DETROIT, November 27.—From 100 to 150 persons were killed or injured tonight in a wreck on the Wabash railroad. Two heavily loaded passenger trains collided head on at full speed one mile east of Seneca, the second station west of Adrian. The west-bound train, composed of two cars loaded with immigrants and five other coaches, was smashed and burned, with awful loss of life and fearful injuries to a majority of its passengers. The east-bound passenger train, the Continental Limited, suffered in scarcely less degree. The track in the vicinity of the wreck is strewn with dead and lying. Many physicians from Detroit have gone to the scene.

LONDON, November 29.—A remarkable tidal wave, accompanied by strong winds, has done much damage along the eastern coast of England, from Norfolk to Kent. Rivers have overflowed their banks, dams and sea walls have been invaded and miles of country have been submerged.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 3.—The conflict between Argentina and Chile is pending. The public is greatly alarmed. Chile has purchased two torpedo destroyers in England, and is negotiating for an armored cruiser in the United States. Chile has summoned its minister to Santiago on the pretext that fuller explanations are needed. Argentina will be firm.

COLON, November 25.—An armed guard of marines from the United States battleship Iowa has re-established transit across the Isthmus, and details from the Iowa's marines are now protecting passenger trains. "There has been fierce fighting at Embar station, on the railroad line between Panama and Colon, between the insurgents and the troops of the Colombian government, with very heavy losses on both sides.

COLON, November 25.—Transit across the Isthmus has been stopped. Three hundred marines from the United States battleship Iowa at Panama have been landed to protect the railroad, and are now on the line where the fighting is going on.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—The United States government has taken charge of the Isthmian transit. A dispatch received at the Navy Department today from Captain Perry of the battleship Iowa at Panama, reports that fact. Captain Perry says that General Alban with 600 men is fighting the Liberals on the line near Empire. Transit is in danger of interruption. Captain Perry has landed with a detachment of men from the Iowa and has started with a train to clear transit and also establish detachments of men to keep it so.

COLON, Nov. 29.—Unable to protect the town, the Liberal troops have surrendered, on a guarantee from the American naval commander that their lives and property will be protected.

NEW YORK, November 24.—In the presence of a big crowd which kept the street, assembled to witness the emerging of the submarine boat Fulton that craft rose from the bottom of Peconic bay, at the eastern end of Long Island, this morning at 10:30 o'clock, with all well and greatly surprised to find there was a storm raging.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., December 2.—The United States naval court at Tutuila, Samoa, has honorably acquitted Captain Benjamin F. Tilley, the naval Governor of Tutuila, of all the charges against him. No evidence to sustain these charges were presented to the court. Commander Uriel Seabra has succeeded Captain Tilley as naval governor of Tutuila.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A cable to the Evening Journal from Amsterdam says: Sensational stories of a royal scandal are again current. It is learned from an intimate court source that it is not improbable that Queen Wilhelmina will apply for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and improper behavior on the part of the Prince Consort. Public sentiment is intensely with the Queen. Last night a biograph picture of the Queen which was displayed at the Carre theater was tumultuously cheered, while one of the Prince Consort was loudly hissed.

A letter received from a well-informed Hague correspondent states that there is no longer any doubt that the Queen's illness is due to her consort's treatment. A personal friend of Major Van Tets, adjutant of the royal household, says Van Tets had the courage to interfere once when the consort had actually struck the Queen. This led to a duel in which Van Tets was dangerously wounded in the stomach and now lies at death's door.

AMSTERDAM, December 1.—The statement that Queen Wilhelmina's aide-de-camp, Major Von Tets is suffering from peritonitis, the result of a wound received in a duel fought with the consort, Prince Henry, is confirmed. The assertion that Queen Wilhelmina's recent illness was caused by a premature birth is also confirmed.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The President today appointed Thomas B. Ferguson Governor of Oklahoma, vice William M. Jenkins, removed in taking this action the President attached to the papers the following memorandum. Governor Jenkins of Oklahoma is hereby removed because of his improper connection with a contract between the Territory and the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company. The decision is based wholly upon his own written statements

and his oral explanations of them at the hearing.

NEW YORK, November 26.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Senator Millard of Nebraska said today that he thought W. J. Bryan would be offered the Democratic nomination for Governor of Nebraska next year, and that he would accept. He also thought Mr. Bryan would be beaten.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—According to Oliver Sorensen, who has been searching for the hull of the Rio de Janeiro ever since that ill-fated Pacific steamer sank so mysteriously on Washington's birthday this year, the wreck is located. This claim has been advanced before by the numerous searchers and the three or four companies formed to save the vessel, but Sorensen is the first man to make the positive claim that he has stood on the sunken deck and made a convincing examination. The dive by which, he asserts, he made his belief a certainty, was made on November 10th. At that time he was down about ten minutes and claims to have swung around the bow, noted the condition of the wreck and the woodwork, tried to get inside the hull through a hole in the deck and was prevented by the strong current which swept him away.

The location upon which Sorensen has been working is about a half a mile west of the reef at Fort Point, upon which the Rio struck, and on the edge of the deep channel. The wreck, according to Sorensen, lies with the bow pointing toward Lime point and the stern toward the Cliff House. The bow is in twenty-five fathoms of water and the stern in twenty-three fathoms. It is about a quarter of a mile from the spot where the White Star Company is working, and something like a half mile from the spot where the company which works by spirit control is feeling for a location.

## MR. DILLINGHAM ON CHINESE LABOR

Special to the Advertiser.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—B. F. Dillingham had a chat with President Roosevelt a few days ago. Mr. Dillingham is at the Occidental hotel now, and will hardly return to Hawaii before the first of the year, though he is anxious to spend Christmas at home. Mrs. Dillingham is booked to sail for Honolulu on the 5th, on the Sierra. Mr. Dillingham told the Advertiser's correspondent that he had had a most interesting interview with the President. Mr. Roosevelt sent for him after the Hawaiian Commission had paid its respects to the President.

Mr. Dillingham says: "I went to Washington from New York, and had no intention of calling on President Roosevelt, as I did not think him concerned in me. However, I had a message from him, extending an invitation to me to call upon him and I did so. I had never met him before, but found him all that his admirers said—strong, intense and to the point. He expressed great solicitude for Hawaii, and said that he wanted legislation and other influences so arranged that Hawaii would prosper. He believed it to be the particular interests of the United States as a whole that the islands should move steadily on."

Mr. Dillingham would not say whether the subject of Asiatic immigration to Hawaii was brought up during his talk with the President, and gave absolutely no hint that it was. However, as that is the absorbing subject for Hawaiians at present, it is more than likely that it was discussed in some phase.

Mr. Dillingham said that he expected immediate and most helpful results from the laying of the cable to Hawaii. He believes that the East would take advantage at once of being in close touch with the islands, to invest large sums of money there. He believes that the hotels would be crowded and more hotels be built, and that property would increase in value greatly.

Mr. Dillingham will go East in a few days, to return in about three weeks. He is in excellent health, and full of convincing hope that Hawaii's lot will be a happy one in the future. He deplores the foolishness of the home rule party, in seeking to bar out Asiatics from Hawaii, and said that they were simply taking the bread from their own mouths.

"It is such nonsense," said Mr. Dillingham, "for the natives to try to keep out the only people who can raise sugar, which is the sole support of the islands. It is known now that Asiatics alone will solve the problem of labor for Hawaii. Negroes, Porto Ricans, South Sea Islanders and others do not compare with Chinese and Japanese for field labor. Suppose the sugar plantations failed to get workmen, and cane is not planted, what will become of these very natives, who are now crying out against Asiatic immigration to Hawaii? Certainly those who have not incomes derived from sources outside of Hawaii, will starve, for with the cessation of the sugar industry there would be nothing to make money on in Hawaii. I believe myself that Congress will allow us to bring in the Asiatics under restricted conditions.

"As to the removal of the duty on Cuban sugar, I think that while it may be reduced it will not be entirely removed."

One of the best known editors here, who is an adept in feeling the pulse of the country on important questions, told the Advertiser's representative today that he felt sure Hawaii would be permitted to bring over Asiatics. "Roosevelt," he said, "is perhaps the most practical President we have ever had and he is not going to allow the foolish resolutions or ideas of a few natives to stop the wheels of progress in an American Territory. You may feel sure that Hawaii will get all that is necessary for her future growth."

## TO GET RID OF A TROUBLESOME CORN

First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.  
Frank Louis vs. Maria Gloria Costina. The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting.  
You are commanded to summon Maria Gloria Costina, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the September term thereof, to be held at Lihue, Island of Kauai, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Frank Louis, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed libel for divorce. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.  
Witness, Hon. J. Hardy, judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, at Lihue, Kauai, this 17th day of May, 1901.  
Signed: HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and exact copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered publication of the same and a continuance of the said cause until the next March, 1902, term of this court.  
Dated Lihue, Kauai, November 6, 1901.  
HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.  
2333—Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Union Mill Company, held at the company's office in Kohala, November 21, 1901, at 8 p. m., the following officers were elected, to serve for the ensuing year:  
President, Mr. James Renton.  
Vice President, Mr. H. H. Renton.  
Treasurer, Mr. M. H. Swayney.  
Secretary, Mr. H. H. Renton.  
Auditor, Mr. T. R. Keyworth.  
H. H. RENTON, Secretary.  
2337—Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 13.

## Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the seventh assessment, delinquent November 20th, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Certs.	Name.	Shares.
163	Joe Keakaliwa	5
112	R. N. Filler	5
230	J. L. Wheeler Jr.	25
234	W. H. McGready	17
498	James McGready	23
522	J. E. Westbrook	17
532	Ching Hung	3
559	Mary Ferreira	27
617	Mrs. Mary K. Viven	5
672	W. W. Wright	17
673	J. T. Wright	5
1025	Louis S. Gear	25
1235-1675	McC. Stewart	125-55
1267	W. L. Howard, Jr.	13
1593	A. L. Adrew	13
1652	Mrs. W. T. Paity	13
1737	Mrs. H. C. Austin	13
1826	J. Maxwell Taft	13
1927	H. McKechnie	9

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer, Honolulu, November 23, 1901.

## JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at the annual meeting of the Halekale Ranch Company, held on the 21st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

H. P. Baldwin, Esq., President.  
L. A. Thurston, Esq., Vice Pres.  
Geo. H. Robertson, Esq., Treasurer.  
E. F. Bishop, Secretary.  
W. G. Taylor, Auditor.

Dated Honolulu, November 22, 1901.  
2338

## Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 30th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building. ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. \$31

## Steamer Kaulani From Hilo.

The Wilder steamer Kaulani arrived yesterday afternoon from Hawaii. It is quite seldom that the Kaulani visits Honolulu, as she is generally employed along the windward side of the Big Island, making Hilo her headquarters. She takes feed, plantation supplies, etc., from the windjammers which come to Hilo, and brings the stuff to the Hilo and Hamakua plantations, taking sugar cargoes for the sailing vessels in return. It is owing to the present dullness of the sugar season along that coast that the Kaulani honors this port with her presence. Leaving Hilo the Kaulani called at Pepeekeo, Hakaluu, Honohou and Laupahoehoe, delivering freight at these places. There was no sugar ready for shipment at any of these ports, however, so the steamer proceeded to Kawaiahae, where she took on board 61 head of cattle for the Metropolitan Meat Market of this city. Purchasing agent reports that there has been some rain lately along the Hamakua coast. Puako and Kawaiahae, on the lee side of the island, have also had rain. On Friday the Kaulani towed the bark Rhoderick Dhu out of Hilo. The bark was bound for San Francisco.

After landing the cattle at the pier yesterday the Kaulani went up to the Kinohiwa wharf, where she was receiving freight during the afternoon. She will sail for Maui, Molokai and Hawaii ports tomorrow.

# CONGRESS MUST BE INFORMED

## Hawaiians Want an Investigation Ordered.

HAWAIIANS who have read and considered the message of the President see in the reference to Hawaii an indication that there will be a thorough investigation of the land conditions. The consensus is that Congress will not go the length of changing the system of land tenure and settlement here without first becoming thoroughly acquainted with the methods which govern the public domain.

"It has always been the hope of the local government that there should be drawn to the islands small farmers," said Mr. W. O. Smith yesterday, "and the laws were framed to make this possible. In the leases which have been made in recent years there is a clause which permits the taking over by the government of such lands as may be useful for homesteads and this very interest shown in the securing of farmers has been the rule which has governed the entire policy of the government. We all hope to see the day when the small farmers will have market for their output to the extent that the lands of the Territory which are available for the cultivation of varied crops will be filled with home-makers."

"Personally I do not see that there will be such a consummation for many years. There will be a great future for small farming when the time comes that through rapid service it will be possible to send various kinds of fruits and vegetables to California during the season when the crops there are not in the market. Then, too, the time is not far distant when through the increased business of this port there will be a constant market here for the output of the farms, which will enable the farmers to secure a remunerative return upon their investment and for their labors."

"None of us want to see this country become an Oriental district. It was partially my fear that this would result that made me an annexationist, though for many years I doubted the wisdom of that policy. We want a good citizenship and when the time comes that the small farmer will be able to maintain his family and educate his children from the products of his farm, the people of the Territory will welcome the day."

"In my opinion there is a lack of complete understanding of conditions upon the part of the President," said Mr. E. D. Tenney of Castle & Cooke yesterday, "and I am hopeful that there will be nothing done until there has been a careful examination of the lands and the system under which they are held and distributed. Should this be done there will be such adaptations of the system which is in force in the rest of the United States as will give to this country the alterations which are necessary to properly protect the industries and the people as well. There are conditions here which obtain in no other State or Territory, and these should be considered by a commission before there is legislation which would affect the lands."

"The physical conformation of the islands would render impossible the direct application of the homestead laws. There would be lands which would be as useless as a quarter-section in the Nevada desert or upon the top of the Rocky mountains. For instance, a kualea in the middle of a great plantation would be worth not a dollar an acre, unless there was an agreement which would provide for the water for its cultivation. A quarter section in Ewa plantation alone would not be worth settling upon by a farmer, unless he had perhaps \$200,000 to put down a pumping plant for the securing of water for the irrigation of his crop."

"As to the working of Anglo-Saxons in the cane fields the Ewa plantation once made an experiment and had a number of families sent out upon the lands, which were carefully selected, and the people were given every advantage that we could think of in the way of their quarters and conditions. I believe there was only one family which staid upon the plantation until the completion of the crop. It was a costly experiment for the estate, but it was made with the idea that there could be found plenty of white men who would undertake the cultivation of the cane, and had the first colony been a successful one then we would have been able to get all the men we wanted, for the farmers who came down were from a country where there had been droughts which had prevented a crop for many years. The experiment was a complete failure and we are convinced that white men, though they can, will not cultivate cane. Withdraw cheap labor from the cane fields and in ten years the territory will not have a population of 50,000 people."

"As to small farming there is not enough of a market, the transportation facilities are not such as would permit of such free movement of goods between the islands as to make the market stable. It would be a case of the selling of one's product to a neighbor. The tenure of land should not be disturbed until there has been a careful investigation of the conditions here, and then there would be resultant legislation which would be safe and healthy. Any radical legislation now would mean much loss to every interest here and would work no benefit in the end."

Mr. W. M. Giffard of W. G. Irwin & Co. said he was of opinion that there should be a thorough study made of the conditions here before any action should

## CONSUL CANAVARRO HONORED BY ADVANCE TO FIRST RANK

CONSUL A. DE SOUZA CANAVARRO, representative here of the Kingdom of Portugal, has been honored by his government, and is now one of the first rank officers of the foreign office. This promotion came to the well known consul recently, when through a vacancy caused by the death of one of the seven first rank officials, the minister of foreign affairs advanced him to the place. The action of the government in thus showing appreciation of the work here of the consul, has met with the most hearty approval on the part of the members of the local colony, and the greeting which is given to the consul upon his return will be all the more hearty.

The news of his advancement was conveyed to his friends here in a letter written by Senhor Canavarro to Mr. W. M. Giffard, of W. G. Irwin & Co., and has been the subject of much favorable comment by all those to whom the information has been communicated. In his letter Senhor Canavarro says he has been spending the fall months in visiting his friends in the districts outside the city, and his return to Lisbon was made about the first of November. He was in excellent health, as he had been improving ever since he landed upon his home soil. He was then preparing for his return to his post, and expected to leave for this city about the first of the year, as he planned to spend the holidays with relatives in Lisbon.

"The conditions here," he continued, "are so different from those which exist in the other parts of the United States that a commission of experts should be sent here to look into the lands and the conditions which surround them, and we would then know that Congress would have the case before it with knowledge of what are the relations of the various holdings of land. It is not a new thing to have the question of small farming come up. We have heard this before and always the people here have been ready to take their stand for the bringing in of the farmers. But there has ever been a failure. As it is there are none but Orientals and Portuguese as a rule who have anything to show for their work upon farms."

"The great interest upon which the islands depends is sugar. The wealth for all classes comes from this business, and a blow at it would be felt by every resident of the Territory. The time may come when the small farmer would be a success here, but past experiments have not shown that there is much to be hoped from the cultivation of small plots. I believe that it would be impossible for one who has never seen the islands but who has become familiar only with conditions in the temperate climates to thoroughly estimate the conditions here, and for that reason I would favor a scientific commission before any action is taken."

Mr. J. A. McCandless said that he was of opinion that there would be a thorough investigation of local conditions before there was any action by Congress, and he did not interpret the paragraph of the President's message as indicating that a complete adaptation of the land laws would be advisable. He said that there had been so many experiments of small farmers that the question could be considered now without any feeling at all. He thought that the fact that there had been such great success attending the cultivation of sugar, should weigh before there was any attempt to make it impossible to carry on the system.

Mr. Faxon Bishop of Brewer & Co. said he was of opinion that more expert information would be sought before there was any alteration of the laws which govern the lands and that the Congress would surely secure as a preliminary to taking any action at all.

Mr. J. F. Brown, formerly Commissioner of Public Lands, said that he was in accord with much that was in the message of the President. Speaking of the matter he continued: "The ends which the President wishes to see accomplished are those which we have striven for here. All of the land laws under which the domain is now administered are founded upon the one idea of making an opening for settlers who will found homes. The difficulty is that the people in the East do not understand just what conditions exist here. The Hawaiians are not farmers upon a large scale and the only people here who now make a good revenue from farming are the Japanese and Chinese. There may be a farming population in the future, but it does not seem possible that this can be effected very soon. It is most desirable and would be just what we have worked and hoped for here for many years. The application of the present system of the United States, however, will have to be made with many variations, and I believe there must be a thorough investigation of the lands before there can be any legislation."

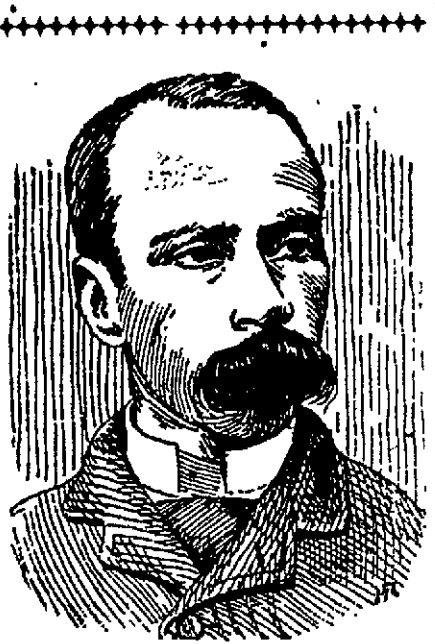
### Sailing Dates Changed.

The following changes have been made in the sailing dates of the Wilder steamers:

The steamer Kinau will sail from Hilo on Thursday, December 19th, and December 26th, at 5 p. m., instead of on Fridays at 10 a. m., as usual; will sail from Honolulu on Monday, December 23d, and on Monday, December 30th, at 12 m., instead of Tuesdays, as usual. The steamer Claudine will sail from Kahului on Friday, the 20th of December, and on Friday, December 27th, at 5 p. m., instead of Saturdays, as usual; will sail from Honolulu on Monday, December 23d, and Monday, December 30th, at 5 p. m., instead of Tuesdays, as usual.

The steamer Lehua will sail from Honolulu on Thursday, December 26, and on Thursday, January 2, at 5 p. m., instead of on Wednesdays, as usual. After these dates regular schedule will be resumed.

P. W. MacFarlane, chairman of the fire claims commission, was an outgoing passenger on the Sonoma yesterday.



The return of the consul is looked for about the last of January, and there will be given to him a most cordial welcome by the members of the colony of Portuguese and by his many other friends in the city as well. The promotion which has come to the consul will make this a consulate of the very first rank, and will bring to the incumbent increased stipend and many advantages which the office did not formerly possess.

## SUGAR

Williams, Dimond & Co's sugar circular, dated December 3, to their Honolulu correspondents, contains the following:

Sugar—Prices in the local market were advanced December 2, fifty points. Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon and Washington, being as follows: Domingos, half barrels, 5.55c. Domingos, boxes, 5.80c. Cubes (A), crushed and fine crushed, 5.30c. Powdered, 5.15c. Candy granulated, 5.15c. Dry granulated, 5.05c. Dried granulated, coarse, 5.05c. Fruit granulated, 5.05c. Beet granulated (100-pound bags only), 4.95c. Confectioners' A, 5.05c. Magnolia A, 4.65c. Extra C, 4.55c. Golden C, 4.45c. "D" sugar, 4.35c.

Similar advances were made for export, the last December 2 quoting dry granulated, \$4.80c for Arizona, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaiian Territory, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico. Basis—November 25th to 30th, no sales; December 2, cost and freight sale, 500 tons, equivalent in long price to 3.75c, establishing basis for 95-degree centrifugals on that date, 3.75; San Francisco, 3.75c.

London Beets—November 25 and 26, 7s 3/4; November 27, 7s 1/2; November 29, 7s 3/4; November 30, 7s 3/4; December 2, 7s 3/4. Refined—No change, quotation of 4.65c net cash still being in force. London Cable—November 27, quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 8s 10 1/2; fair refining, 7s 10 1/2; same date last year, 12s 3d and 11s 3d, respectively. December beets 7s 3/4, against 9s 9d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—According to latest mail advices from New York under date of 27th ultimo, a quiet market for raws is in evidence, but with a very firm undertone. Holders are disposed to offer sparingly in the hope of an improvement later on. In refined market is firm with a rather better demand. European markets quiet and unchanged.

## PRISON GARB IN THE COURT

The blue denim uniform of the Oahu prison has no place in the Circuit Court, according to the ruling of Judge Humphreys yesterday, and if the prisoners appearing before him have no other clothing, it will be provided at the expense of the Territory, from the funds allotted to the Judiciary Department for running expenses.

Kaluna, a native charged with burglary in the first degree, is one man who is to be provided with a ten dollar suit of clothes at the expense of the government. When he was called up before the court yesterday morning to have his case continued to the next term, Judge Humphreys noticed that he wore a blue uniform. "Is not that the prison uniform?" he asked.

"Yes," nodded Deputy Attorney General Cathcart. "Take the defendant out of the court room and remove the prison garb," continued the court. "And bring no more prisoners in this court in such clothes."

"That is all the clothes he has," softly ventured one of the court attendants, who evidently labored under the impression that the defendant was to be brought back without his clothes. "Then buy him a suit of citizen's clothes," replied the court. "Let the cost not exceed \$10, and I will make an order for its payment."

With that the prisoner was led from the court room, the court refusing to make an order in his case while he was dressed in prison garb.

### Overhauling the Enterprise.

The steamer Enterprise, purchased a few months ago by Capt. W. H. Mason for the Hilo route, has been taken to Boyle & Son's ways at Oakland to be extensively overhauled. An oil-burner apparatus is to be installed, as well as tanks for carrying oil as fuel, and a refrigerating plant will be put in. First-class passenger accommodations will be placed in the Enterprise. Some interest is taken by shipping men in the placing of oil-burning apparatus in the vessel on account of her size. The Enterprise has a length of 220 feet and beam of 35 feet.—Chronicle, Dec. 2.

## MAY GO TO JURY TODAY

### First Argument in Pearl Harbor Case.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The opening argument in the Pearl Harbor case was made by United States Attorney Dunne yesterday, closing just before adjournment. At 9 o'clock this morning Mr. Kinney will open for respondent and Judge Estee expects to instruct the jury late this afternoon.

Mr. Dunne's review of the case was exhaustive, the entire evidence being carefully gone over in detail, and its vital points dissected. He referred in opening to the power of the United States government and its right of eminent domain. "You are not to indulge in any presumption against the government, because it is the government," said Mr. Dunne. "The object of the United States in desiring this property is a beneficial and proper one, for the defense of the nation. In case of war this Territory would be the first to be seized, isolated and the United States has decided to provide for its defense and modern defenses, and for that purpose this land is desired."

"The purpose of the government is a good one, and should have the support of every broad-minded citizen of the Territory. Were this place seized, think of the loss to business, the stoppage of progress, and general injury to the people that would surely result."

"The government wants no man's land for nothing, the great United States nation comes to you, its citizens, and asks you to set a fair and reasonable value on this land. I do not want you to place an augmented or hysterical value on this land, but take a broad view of the matter."

"And right here I want to give a word of caution. It is a tendency frequently met in cases, where the United States is a party, for a jury to give any old compensation, because the government is a party."

"The Court will instruct you to take all the evidence together, and for that matter, you need not consider opinion evidence at all. The testimony of these experts is not binding, and you can throw it all aside—that given by the United States or respondent—and fix the value on your own estimate of what you saw at Pearl Harbor."

"The government witnesses, you find, are few, but they are independent witnesses, not managers of sugar plantations or employees of planters, or selling supplies to them; neither were they members of the Planters' Association."

Mr. Dunne went over the evidence of the respondent's witnesses in detail, enumerating them: Low, manager of the Honolulu Plantation, interested in the suit as lessee; Ahrens of Oahu Plantation; Crowley, selling fertilizer to plantations; Supt. Denison, a sugar hauler, Renton, a plantation manager; Wagner, employed by plantation; Lovelkin, ex-clerk for Bishop Estate; Dodge, land agent for the respondents, and a "bunch of hysterical real estate men."

He referred to the witnesses also as the "family party," in its visit to the disputed site, and dwelt at length upon the interest which each witness had in the respondents. He told the jury in closing that all the government wanted was a fair and reasonable valuation upon the property.

DECREE IN TRAMWAYS CASE. The decree and bill of costs in the case of the Hawaiian Tramways Co. vs. The Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. was filed yesterday. The concluding paragraphs of the decision are as follows:

"Among other things that the said J. J. Dunne and the said J. T. De Bolt as petitioner's attorneys were lawfully submitting petitioners to the jurisdiction of this court, but that the said petitioner was before this court with unclear hands and that for such reason its complaint and petition should be dismissed with costs."

"Now therefore it is ordered, adjudged and decided that the complaint and petition of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, a corporation, filed herein against the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1901, be dismissed."

"And it is further ordered, adjudged and decided that the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company have and recover against the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Ltd., its costs in this action, taxed in the sum of \$102.55, and that the same be entered up as a judgment against the said Hawaiian Tramways Company, Ltd., and in favor of the said Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company, and that execution thereon issue accordingly."

"MORRIS M. ESTEE, Judge of the United States District Court, in and for the District and Territory of Hawaii."

### SUPREME COURT

Judge Little is reversed in a decision filed by the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of the Volcano Stables and Transportation Co. vs. Hayashi and Y. Kawal. Justice Gairbairn was dissatisfied by the remaining two judges. This was the case submitted by Attorney Nickous just prior to his death. It is as follows: In an action on a bond it is not the plaintiff named therein but the amount of the damages claimed which determines the jurisdiction.

A plaintiff may waive a portion of the amount due him in order to bring his claim within the jurisdiction of an inferior court, provided this is done bona fide.

### HAD A GOOD TIME

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says: "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Captain Pond, of the tug Iroquois, has received orders to remain in this port while the Pearl Harbor land case is pending. His successor to command the Iroquois, Lieutenant Rodman, will arrive on the Sierra.

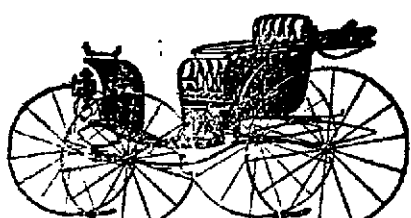
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**Red Rough Hands**  
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Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of  
**Cuticura SOAP**  
Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

NIIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 20
PERU	DEC. 24	PEKING	DEC. 27
CORIC	JAN. 4	GARLIC	JAN. 5
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 11
PEKING	JAN. 18	CHINA	JAN. 20
GAELIC	JAN. 25	DORIC	JAN. 27
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 6	NIIPPON MARU	FEB. 8
CHINA	FEB. 14		

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